THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 12.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. James Wilson, editor of the *Indian Daily News*, has returned from England and will soon resume the charge of his paper. We heartily welcome him back to his post of usefulness and honor. Mr. Wilson whilst at home was not idle about India; he wrote and spoke about it on many an occasion not without effect.

THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot was not conspicuous for any particular merit. It was a plain matter-of-fact statement. He thus noticed the large number of failures at the First Arts and B. A. Examinations:

> One thing that strikes one in looking at these figures, is the small proportion of successful candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree and at the First Examination in Arts. The proportion was small last year also, and this, I am informed, is in some measure, attributable to the fact that in both these years the total number of candidates, includes unsuccessful candidates of former years who were allowed to present themselves for examination on producing certificates showing that they had paid the fee for a previous examination which they had failed to pass, but without any certificate that since the time of their failure they had been continuing their studies in an affiliated college. In future such a certificate will be required, and the effect will doubtless be to reduce the proportion of unsuccessful candidates.

The examiners, however, pass unscathed. It appears that private students are to be excluded from University examinations hereafter. What was the proportion of such students at the last examinations?

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thus noticed the success of Miss Kadumbini at the last Entrance Examination: "The young lady to whom I refer, Kadambini Bosu, obtained very high marks in Bangali, very tolerable marks in history; and even in the exact sciences—a subject which is not usually considered to be congenial to the female intellect—she acquitted herself very creditably. She only missed being placed in the first division of passed candidates for the Entrance Examination by a single mark."

SIR ALEXANDER took the following obituary notice of the deceased Fellows of the University:

> Conspicuous in the first class was the late Mr. Sutcliffe, who for nearly thirty years was a teacher, and for the greater part of that time was the head of the principal college in Bengal. Mr. Sutcliffe was Registrar of the University for several years, and to him are due most of the improvements in our system which took place during that important and critical period in the history of the University. The admirable arrangements which he introduced for the conduct of the examinations are still carefully followed. Mr. Sutcliffe educated three generations of Bengalis. His name will long be a household word in many Bengali families. (Applause)
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> Mr. Blochmann's attainments as an Arabic and Persian scholar are well known. His studies in those languages embraced a wide range, but his special study—the subject of which he had probably acquired more knowlege than has hitherto been attained by any other European scholar—was the history of India under the Muhammadan rule, (applause).
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> Dr. Robson had passed through a somewhat varied career. Coming to India as a Medical Missionary in 1863, he subsequently joined the Educational Department of this Province, and died, at the early age of forty, a victim to the climate and to his zealous exertions in the discharge of his duties.
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> Dr. Oldham's avocations were such as did not admit of his taking an active part in the immediate business of the University. He had a high reputation as a Geologist, and his name will long be remembered as the Founder and for many years the able Director of the Geological Survey of India. His services in this post were highly valued by the Government of India, and were repeatedly recognized by the scientific world.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT and the late Mr. Woodrow were school-fellows, and he paid the following graceful tribute to the memory of his friend:

> To me it is a melancholy satisfaction that the duty of presiding at that ceremonial and of bearing public testimony to the merits of our valued and lamented colleague, should have devolved upon me; for it so happens that Henry Woodrow and I were school-fellows; and although the greater part of our Indian service was passed in different parts of the Empire, we had for many years a bond of union in the fact that we were both employed upon the great work of promoting the education of natives of this land—a work which our lamented colleague performed with zeal and devotion and practical ability that have seldom been surpassed. I well remember meeting Mr. Woodrow on the first occasion of my visiting this city, now nearly four-and-twenty years ago, and renewing the acquaintance of our school-days; and I shall never forget how impressed I then was by the earnestness and the thoroughness with which he had entered upon his new duties. That earnestness and that thoroughness never flagged. They characterized the whole of Mr. Woodrow's useful and active life up to the closing scene when he was suddenly struck down in the midst of his labour. (Applause.) And there were two other points in his character which we should all of us do well to contemplate and to which I would invite the attention of you, my younger friends—the newly passed graduates of this University. I refer to the consistent uprightness and truthfulness of his mind, and to the equanimity with which he bore the trials and disappointments of life.

SIR ALEXANDER thus complimented General Grant, who was present at the Convocation:

> In General Grant we see a conspicuous instance, of that devotion to duty, that tenacity of purpose that quiet but indomitable energy, which characterizes the best men not only of the Anglo-Saxon, but of every race. Alike to us who have long been engaged in the business of life and to you who are now about to enter upon it, the career of General Grant furnishes a remarkable example of duties faithfully and efficiently discharged and of difficulties successfully overcome and here let me remind you that there is no sphere of duty however limited, no position in life however humble, in which the contemplation of such an example is without its value.

WE OBSERVE that the money jurisdiction of the county courts of England is to be extended. A bill has been introduced in the House of Lords the chief object of which is to raise the limit of £50 to £200.

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THE FOLLOWING INTERPELLATIONS took place in the House of Commons regarding the Hazarpir durbar:

> *February.* 14.—Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that on November 16 last General Roberts held a durbar at [illegible] in the Kuram Valley and made a speech to the khans and headmen of the tribes impressing on them emphatically that Ameer's rule had for ever passed away and that they must henceforth look to England as their Sovereign Power and to the Government of the Empress; and whether the Indian Government had the authority of Her Majesty's Government to cause that declaration to be made or whether Her Majesty's Government had since accepted and adopted that declaration.
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> Mr. E. Stanhope, in reply, said, With the permission of the House I will answer at the same time a similar question by the hon. member for Longford county. We have not as yet received either in official despatches or in private letters any information on this subject. I have read the statements in the newspapers as to General Roberts to which the hon. member refers, but the House will see that I am not yet in a position to say whether they are accurate or not.

THE FOLLOWING question was put regarding troops in India:

> *February* 17.—Sir G. Balfour asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the application for the considerable additions to the garrison of India in the form of extra batteries regiments, and battalions, in excess of the numbers in the estimates of the current year, was concurred in by the Council of India; and whether India was to bear the cost of this increase in the European force as also for the cost of the native troops specially raised for the frontier operations.
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> The Chancellor of the Exchequer understood that telegraphic communications passed in October last between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the subject of retaining in India certain batteries of the Royal Artillery which in the ordinary course would have come home in the winter. In consequence it was decided that two batteries should be retained, and that three garrison batteries should be sent out instead of two horse batteries. Those telegrams he was informed were submitted in the usual form for the information of the Council but not formally for its approval. He was not aware that any distinction would be made between the one class of expenditure and the other.

THE FOLLOWING question about the currency of India was put by Mr. Goschen:

> Mr. Goschen asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would undertake that no changes should be made in the regulations affecting the currency of India without Parliament having the opportunity of discussing them prior to their coming into force.
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> The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, under the Indian Coinage Act, the Governor-General in Council had the power to regulate the details of the currency without fresh legislation and therefore the Government could not give an undertaking in the large form in which the right hon. gentleman asked them to do it. He had however, communicated with his noble friend the Secretary of State who authorised him to say that should any large change be adopted while Parliament was sitting he would take care that Parliament should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the matter before it was finally settled.

WE GIVE the following important conversations about the Affghan war:

> Mr. Anderson asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had seen in the *Standard* newspaper a letter from its correspondent giving a detailed account of the way in which General Roberts was carrying fire and sword into Khost the substance of which was that after one day of fighting, in which our loss was besides three camel-drivers, only two men killed and four wounded, after the fighting was over and apparently without any attempt to learn whether the enemy belonged to the neighbourhood or came from a distance, General Roberts issued an order that the numerous villages should be "looted," and "when the time for looting had expired the order for burning was given," and "in ten minutes as many villages were in a blaze, that during the day the dragoons were ordered, in charging to take no prisoner; that after the fighting some ninety prisoners were taken into camp from one of the villages—not by the dragoons—that tied together with ropes and on their making some attempt to escape they were set upon and many of them were slaughtered in their bonds, the latter saying "The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together, and all were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies. Whether Government had any information as to the truth of that account; and whether General Roberts was sent to Khost with orders consistent with the statement in the Viceroys proclamation that we had no quarrel with the Sirdars or people of Afghanistan and would not willingly injure or interfere with them.
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> Mr. E. Stanhope: I have read the report in the *Standard* of the operations in the Khost Valley. We have not yet received any official report from General Roberts on the subject but in a telegram to the Viceroy of India, on Jan. 8, he says:—"Enemy collected in considerable strength yesterday almost surrounding the camp. Night attack was evidently intended so I thought it advisable to take the initiative and about noon marched out in three small columns. Result was most successful. And then he describes the operations very briefly. On Jan. 10 he telegraphed;—Your Excellency may rest assured that every care is taken to secure safety of camp followers, and that no undue severity has been or will be exercised in our dealings with the people. The result of our short sojourn in Kuram is more satisfactory than I could have hoped and the punishment inflicted here was not more than the occasion deserved and the safety of the force necessitated. Everything is quieting down now, and I hope we shall have no more trouble. Had I been less prompt it might have been different. And on the 13th he adds:—The people have had a severe lesson. But as they are being treated with the greatest kindness and consideration they are rapidly becoming reassured. As to the details mentioned by the correspondent of the *Standard* I must ask the House to suspend its judgment until we receive General Roberts report; but although our forces have been much exposed to marauding attacks, I have reason to think that General Roberts is as anxious as any one could be to inflict as little punishment for such outrages as is consistent with justice and with security.

ON THE MOTION of the Under-Secretary of State for India the following members have been appointed a select committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loan, both as regards financial results and the prevention of famine:—Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Childers, Mr. Ashbury, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Onslow, Mr. John Cross, Mr. Pease, Mr. Hardcastle, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. Agnew, and Mr. Edward Stanhope.

WE HEAR from Commillah that the place was visited by a tremendous storm on the evening of the 12th; numbers of houses were blown down, and twelve or fourteen people are said to have lost their lives, amongst whom is the tehsildar of the Maharaja. A considerable quantity of property has been destroyed throughout the district. The storm is said to have been the most violent ever experienced in those parts.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL GAZETTE announces the appointment of an important Commission, with the object of revising the expenditure of the State, with a view to its possible curtailment. The Commission has been granted extensive powers, to enable to summon before it, for the purpose of examination, all persons whom it may consider capable of affording explanations and information on the subject of the disbursements of the Empire. M. Abbaya, Member of the Council of the Empire, is the President of the Commission.

REGARDING the flight of the Amir Shere Ali to Russian territory, *Russki Mir* of the 10th January makes the following remarks:

> "The tragi-comical fate of the Amir Shere Ali seems to place us in an awkward position, and the English, with their usual practical sense, are making use of this to the detriment of Russian authority in Central Asia. They declare that the defeat of the Amir is also our defeat. The facts are that the nearest cause of the Affghan war was the *rapprochement* between Affghanistan and Russia, and the consequent interchange of civilities which took place only shortly before England brought about a rupture, probably induced the Amir to consider himself entitled to count upon the direct or indirect support of Russia. It cannot be denied that General Stolietoff's Mission may have inspired the ill-fated Amir with hopes which we never had in view. The delay in preparing certain political measures in Central Asia in anticipation of an encounter with England, and which delay was partly owing to the remoteness of the situation, and the difficulties of the communication, has produced a disastrous effect upon the course of our Central Asian affairs. The Amir, according to the playful remark of the 'Russian Agency' has apparently invested his son with the Government of the country. This son was the Amir's enemy, and liberated by the English, he now becomes an obedient tool in English hands. Russia's protection of the Amir now takes the form of hospitality more or less obligatory, and Yacoob Beg, as the ally of England, is one more added to the extensive collection of semi-indipendent representatives of British interests in the far East."

AT THE LAST meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the question of the repeal of export duties was discussed. Mr. Bythell said:

> He agreed generally with the Chairman in what he said in denunciation of export duties. He thought that as a general rule all export duties should be removed before import duties were removed, and Lord Northbrook had earned the lasting gratitude of the country in taking the law into his own hands and removing the export duties on seeds and wheat before the import duty on Manchester goods was taken away. He was

sorry to say that until about half an hour before going to the meeting he did not notice that the resolution contained a recommendation that the export duty on rice should be abolished, and he had, therefore, been unable to look the subject up, but he remembered seeing it stated or hearing on excellent authority when the Act was passed by Lord Northbrook in 1875 that rice was not put in the list of exemptions because there were certain difficulties in connexion with the land revenue of Burmah attached to the question. He believed the export duty on rice was in some way in place of land revenue at that place, the land being either very little assessed or not assessed at all and as it were commuted by a payment of three annas per maund, as an export fee, on rice. He would, therefore, suggest that before they committed themselves to a resolution of that kind, they should take steps to ascertain whether such was the case or not. He would also propose that they should pass a resolution to the following effect :—"That in the opinion of this Chamber, all articles in the import tariff list which yield no or very little revenue in excess of expenses of collection should be exempted from duty forthwith.'

The above resolution did not include the import duties on cotton goods.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. H. M. Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjaub, has in the press a work entitled *Afghanistan and the Afghans*, being a brief review of the history of the country and account of its people, with special reference to the present crisis and war with the Ameer Shere Ali.

FOLLOWING the example of the Calcutta Trades Association the North West Provinces civilians have instituted an Annual Dinner of their guild.

SYUD MAHMOUD, son of the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed, will be appointed judge of Lucknow. We heard that he was getting on very well at the bar; if so, why should he give up his independent position? Possessed as he is of great abilities he would be more useful to the country as an independent member of the bar.

THE PIONEER seems to be particularly anxious about Mr. Griffin, the well known Punjab Civilian. It says that he is neither the author of the Indian letters in the *Vanity Fair* signed *Ali Baba* nor of the letter in the *Civil and Military Gazette* signed *Niffirg*. Why is the *Pi* so anxious about a *Griffin*?

MR. DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, who has been appointed to the High Court of the North Western Provinces in the place left vacant by the Hon. C. A. Turner, says a contemporary, is a well-known London barrister of some 14 years' standing, whose name will frequently have been noticed in reports of criminal trials. He was a constant contributor to the London Press.

THURSDAY 20TH MARCH.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bankipore :

An influential meeting of the Zemindars of Behar convened by the Behar Landholders Association, was held at the Bethiah House, Bankipore, on the 16th instant, to consider the amended Rent Bill. It was resolved to send another memorial. Maharaja Hutwa presided.

WE HAVE received an elaborate account of a grand demonstration made by the good people of Sopoole in the district of Bhagulpore on the 1st January last in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Queen's Assumption of the title of Empress of India. We are sorry we cannot make room for it.

THE LATEST information from Mandalay does not indicate any fresh cause for disquietude. The Burmese Government has informed the Resident that further disturbances are not anticipated. An envoy despatched from Mandalay to the Government of India has passed through Rangoon on his route.

THE THANKS of Government have been conveyed to Babu Rameshwar Prosand Sing of Muksudpore in the district of Gya for his public-spirited liberality in giving the sum of Rs. 3,000 for building a house for the Chapra Middle English School. This was the gentleman, who spent about Rs. 30,000 for the capture alive of three man-eating tigers and also for the destruction of other wild animals that infested the road from Hazaribagh to Ranchi, in recognition of which services he received a gun and a rifle from Government a few months ago.

A CORRESPONDENT sojourning in the Upper Provinces writes from Brindabun to say that there were at that place from 3 to 4 thousand pilgrims assembled *en route* to Hardwar. According to the writer the Police of the Agra District requires looking after, especially that of Brindabun. There is an incredible increase in the number of beggars, and it will scarcely be believed that sometimes they rob the banniahs of their sweetmeats in open day-light and the police excuse themselves from interference on the plea that it is not their business. "I am told," says the correspondent, "that about a month ago a Mohunt brought some goondas to help him to obtain possession of a disputed property and they availed themselves of the opportunity to rob the former occupant of his moveables, the local police declining to interfere, the injured man brought the offenders to punishment through the agency of the Muttra Police. We have been obliged to give up our intention of going to Radhakund for fear of these budmashes."

BABU BHOOBUN MOHUN BANERJEE has written a readable story or rather an historical romance, based on certain facts and events of Indian history during the reign of the Mogul emperors. The characters have been well drawn, though not yet fully developed. In the second part of the book we are promised a full development of the characters.

YESTERDAY'S CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a notification to the effect that from the 1st January 1884 the number of appointments in the Government Service will be regulated by the requirements of the Medical Department, and that passed students of the Medical College will no longer have a claim to enter the service of Government as a matter of right. This means future passed students will not be enrolled for admission into the Government Service nor entitled to a supernumerary allowance of Rs. 50 until posted.

RAI DHUNPUT SINGH BAHADUR of Azimgunge has come forward to form a Cotton Mill Company in Bengal. According to the prospectus forwarded to us it is proposed to begin with a capital of ten lacs or so, and the minimum value of share is fixed at one hundred rupees. When a sufficient capital has been subscribed, at a general meeting to be held in Calcutta the shareholders shall elect directors, select head-quarters and arrange other matters. Intending shareholders are requested to communicate with the projector above-mentioned, giving their names and addresses and the number of shares they may wish to take.

FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of an Agricultural Company called the "Charwa Agricultural Company" to be formed chiefly by the agency of some native gentlemen of the Upper Provinces It will be a limited company and registered under Act X. of 1866. It will undertake in the first instance the cultivation of a tract of land called "Charwa Tract" situated in the Hoshangabad District, Central Provinces. The capital of the company will, for the present, be limited to Rs. 30,000 divided into 3,000 shares of 10 rupees each, half of which must be paid on allotment and the remaining half if ever required in two instalments of Rs. 2-8 each, after a month's notice each time. A meeting of the shareholders will be called and business commenced as soon as 1000 shares are taken up. Intending shareholders are requested to apply to Pundit Sheonarain Agnihatri, Government School, Lahore, Babu Novin Chundra Roy, Pay-Master, Rajputana States Railway Pundit Shiva Nath Sastri, M. A. Sadharun Brahma Somaj, Pundit Basunt Ram, Public Works Department.

THERE were several important cases disposed of in the last criminal sessions of the High Court. The two murder cases have broken down so far that the culprits have been convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In the one case the man Jogendronath Ghose has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, and in the other case the man Shamlal Bania has been sentenced to transportation for 20 years, but the last sentence has been objected to on legal grounds. A lad of eleven years was arraigned for committing rape upon a girl of three years and has been sentenced to 7 years in the Juvenile Reformatory. A Tea Planter from Assam was convicted of grievous hurt, of which his victim however died, and the Judge passed the following sentence upon him :

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoner, observed that it was a fortunate thing for him that he was brought in guilty on the minor count of the indictment, namely causing grievous hurt, and not on the more grave one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship would, however, take into consideration the jury's recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's extreme youth. His Lordship would also take into consideration the prisoners previous good character and the uniform kind treatment the coolies in the garden had received at his hands prior to this unfortunate occurrence. His Lordship did not believe the prisoner to belong to that class of coolie thrashers, who in many cases revived the horrors of the extinct system of slavery, now happily passed away. At the same time he felt constrained to pass a sentence on him, severe in the sense that it would be felt more keenly by a man in the prisoner's position than it would be perhaps by a native of the country. His Lordship also found that the prisoner had followed the coolies, whom he believed were deserting the garden, from a sense of duty to his employers, and that the unfortunate occurrence took place in a moment of anger. The sentence of the Court was "that he suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year and three months.

We had thought that the days of Legreeism had passed away in Assam.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE made the following allusion to the Calcutta Corporation in his speech at the opening of Tulsi water-works in Bombay :

When I was in Bengal, I was at great pains, through evil report and through good report, to obtain a free municipal institution for the city of Calcutta. By a free municipal institution I mean one in which the municipal commissioners are elected by their fellow citizens who possess a property qualification and under which the municipal commissioners themselves elect their chairman and their town council. In doing that I made a copy, as I thought, of the model of the Bombay municipal institutions. At that time I never expected to see Bombay in any official capacity, but I knew something of this great city, and something of the public spirit and the selfsacrificing disposition of the native community here; and I thought that what had proved so successful in Bombay ought to prove successful in Calcutta. From the public official reports we learn that the working of that constitution, as managed by the native community there is not giving satisfaction.

Sir Richard made one serious mistake. His elective system does not give the Commissioners power to elect their own Chairman. It was his own Chairman for whose sins of omission and commission the Commissieners are suffering.

ANOTHER EMEUTE and a tax at the bottom of it! The *Times of India* has received the following telegram from Rajamundry :

"Relief has been afforded to the Sub-Collector and others surrounded by the disaffected hillmen in the Godavery district. Inspector Wray and fifty policemen cut a way into Chodavaram on Friday, and relieved the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Collectors party. The safety of all is fully assured. The 29th Regiment will probably be detained, two companies being sent to Rajahmundry. *The additional abkary tax was the cause of the outrage.* No lives were lost, though considerable danger was experienced.

The italics are ours.

THE ENGLISHMAN thus condemns Sir John Strachey's Budget :

Since the Budget system was first introduced into Indian finance, no statement has drawn forth such unanimous or such unqualified condemnation as that just put forward by Sir John Strachey. Not one word of praise, not one syllable of extenuation, for either the matter or the manner of this unhappy document is to be found in any of the public criticisms that have yet been devoted to it. Nor can its author take to himself the consolation that the demantory tone of the public judgment is merely the selfish expression of resentment at increased taxation. For, so far as the financial measures announced in the statement affect existing fiscal burthens, it is to reduce rather than to increase them. No doubt the statement does foreshadow heroic measures of taxation at no very distant period, but the damnatory comments of the critics have no reference to this prospect. It is to what is felt to be the unblushing subserviency to class interests shown in the extended exemption of British cotton goods from duty, combined with the general tone of helplessness and dulness which characterises the Statement, that this universal disapproval is due.

Our contemporary thus writes about the reduction of the cotton duties :

The more the measure is looked at, the more glaring becomes its dishonesty, and the more transparently specious the reasoning by which it is defended. We pointed out on Tuesday how illusory was the hope in which Lancashire manufacturers had agitated for the remission. In support of this view, we might have appealed to the experience of the past year. The very facts adduced by Sir John Strachey in support of the urgency of the measure are the best proof that could be given of its uselessness. Instead of showing any signs of recovery, the import of English coarse goods has fallen off still further, and the local manufacture of similar goods has still further increased since the exemptions of last year came into operation. We could hardly have a more practical demonstration of the fact that the duty was not protective, or that the destruction of the trade is due to other causes.

Our contemporary conclusively shews how the present reduction will ultimately imperil the whole revenue derived from the cotton duties.

EVEN THE PIONEER roundly condemns the Budget. It says :

Enormously long as it is, the Budget Resolution contains strangely little matter of interest. The rambling discourse on the cotton duties may be vainly strained through sieves fingers, without yielding a single argument that is definite enough to grasp. The problem of the year has been settled by the Gordian remedy—a loan. The burden of the war and the burden of loss by exchange were the heavy weights the financial member had to carry. The interest one has felt in looking forward to the Budget, turned upon the question how would he contrive to support them? The solution is the simplest of all imaginable. He does not propose to support them at all. He resigns the task to his successors, and borrows five millions to enable him to pay his way. As Count Cavour said, any body can govern with a state of siege. The corresponding maxim of finance,—is anybody can square a Budget if he is allowed a loan. A loan of this sort is scarcely even an expedient—it is a confession of failure. Perhaps there are cases in which no financier can help failing, but with a failure for a text, it is hardly good policy to preach a financial sermon that covers 70 pages of the *Gazette*. Least of all when the sermon must not only elucidate a failure but record a humiliation.

But Lord Lytton has great faith in the Stracheys, and faith is the cheapest price for heaven.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent :

The correspondence pointing out the uselessness of the present graded scheme of the subordinate educational service, which appeared in the columns of your most esteemed journal of the 3rd instant contained one palpable mistake. Your correspondent seems to take it for granted that when there will be a vacancy in the first grade one from the 2nd grade will at once begin to draw Rs. 420. But in fact it is not so, the man that will be promoted from the 2nd grade will have to draw at the rate of Rs. 400 for one year before he can be entitled to the promised increment of Rs. 20 a month. For the pay in the first grade ranges not from 420 to 500 but from 400 to 500. So the saving for one vacancy will be not 360 but 360X90. The latter figure shewing the increment which the men obtaining the promotion will be entitled to in the 2nd year. From this it will appear very clear, that the benefit premised in paper does not exist in fact, as far as the great body of the educational officers is concerned.

Nobody ever expected that such a great noise, so much trumpetting of a plan would at last prove a delusion. Men serving for years on the same pay no doubt hailed the introduction of the scheme in the light of a great deliverer, but it has been their misfortune of being mocked by a faint ray of hope which they may not live to realize; the expectation raised was indeed very high, the disappointment consequently

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has been proportionately as great. A momentary light flickering before their eyes has plunged into still far deeper gloom.

When the salaries of the Munsiffs were raised they were allowed back-pay for several months; but many of the educational officers already drawing the same pay for more than a half score of years, have been told to wait until their turn comes which may be after another half score of years.

To prove that the system just put into operation has been at least a pure mockery, I need go no further than to cite my own case. I entered the education department at a time when many of my class friends chose the judicial service. Many of them are now sub-judges drawing Rs 600 or Rs. 700 a month, while I have been content with much less than one fourth of the same, the present graded scheme has brought us no good, and future promotion is contingent on the circumstance of some half a dozen of men being carried off by the hand of death and my surviving them by more than one year's time.

SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE VICE-REGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL met on Wednesday last and after passing the Presidency Banks Bill and the Burmah Elephants Bill adjourned *sine die*.

THE HONORABLE E. G. Birch has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 18th proximo. We believe Mr. Tottenham succeeds him.

IT IS STATED that a memorial is about to be presented by some merchants and brokers to the Secretary of State advocating certain measures, which might tend to keep the exchange between England and India at par. The suggestions are that the drawings of the Indian Council should be reduced, say, £5,000,000 per annum for each of two years, and that an equal amount, £10,000,000, should be borrowed here temporarily to provide for the requirements of the Indian Government. As the payment of the present drawings, together with the loss incurred by the exchange, is, it is added, provided for in the Indian Budget, as part of the annual expenditure, the total raised in England would enable the Indian Finance Minister to pay off an equal amount of rupee debt in India.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL has given an opinion to the effect that an Indian executor or Administrator other than the Administrator General who charges or retains commissions, is indictable under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code coupled with Sections 23, and 24.

AMONG the specifications for inventions notified in this morning's *Gazette of India* we observe that Lalla Roshun Lall, son of Moonshi Sadasuk Lall, late Government Urdu Translator to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Proprietor *Nural Absar* Press, Kaith by caste, resident of Agra, at present residing at Allahabad, has taking out a patent for printing cloth and rules on paper (*viz*, the cloth and paper-printing machine).

THERE WERE 249 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th March, of which 38 were from cholera, 34 from small-pox, 81 from fever, 24 from bowel complaints, 7 from pthisis, 7 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 5 persons died from old age and two persons committed suicide. Thirteen persons died among non-Asiatics and mixed races.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 47, Part I No. IV, 1878. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. I, January, 1879. 3. The Criminal Court Companion. By Prankissen Ghose. 4. Report of the Chandernagore Poostakagar or Library for 1877-78. 5. Paricharika—a monthly Bengali Journal, vol. I. No. 77.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new magazine entitled the *Oriental Miscellany*, which will be a monthly journal of politics, literature, science, and arts. The projectors state that it is their object "to place before the public a first class magazine at so reasonable a price that it may be within the reach of every body." We wish the project every success.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London March. 13th The Duke of Connaught's wedding with the Princess Louise of Prussia this afternoon. was a splendid ceremony. The Queen was present

14th. The commons have agreed to a motion for an address to the Crown for a royal Commission on the conditions of service, promotion, and retirement of Ordnance Officers.

Obituary—Major-General Thornton, at Gibraltar.

18th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed the debate on the Zulu war for March 27th. In the House of Lords, Lord Blachford gave notice of a motion condemning the Zulu war. At the recent inundation of Szegedin, 2,000 persons were drowned. Consols closed at 96¾, being a rise of ⅛ on previous quotation.

18th The masters in Lancashire have consented to compromise by reducing wages 5 per cent, instead of 10. They have yielded because of the abolition of the Indian duties, which will open a fresh market. In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary of State for India said, in reply to a question, that the proposals of the Indian Government had been referred to a small Departmental Committee.

18th. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no immediate prospect of a dissolution of Parliament. *He also said that Government has no information* that an ultimatum has been sent to the King of Burmah. Colonel Stanley said he forwarded the Queen's message expressing confidence in Lord Chelmsford without first consulting his colleagues.

21st. Mr. Justice Turner, Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras, has been created a Knight.

20th Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 26th January has been published. He refuses to enter into polemics, but points out that the interpretation and application of the principles of the Berlin Treaty are susceptible of difference of opinion. He, however, promised support of an equitable pacific execution. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said Government had heard that Russian troops had crossed the Caspian, but was ignorant in what direction. Consols closed at 97; a rise of ⅛.

Vienna March 23th. Szegedin, a town in Hungary, has been completely destroyed by inundation. Thousands of the inhabitants have been rendered homeless, and the loss of life has been great. The latest advices describe the mortality as appalling. A large orphanage there has been laid in ruins, burying all its inmates

St. Petersburg, March.13th. Two secret printing presses have been discovered by the police in their searches and several arrests have been made.

Ottawa. March 16th.—The Minister of Finance has submitted to Parliament a new Protective Tariff, producing a yearly increase of £2 000 000 in the revenue.

Madrid March 16th.—The Cortes is dissolved.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 27th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Distribution of Static Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday, the 29th Inst next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Water and Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1879.

THE MORAL OF LORD LYTTON'S MANIFESTO?

WHAT is the moral of Lord Lytton's new political manifesto? When His Lordship came out to this country we were filled with high hopes. We then wrote: "Sir William Kaye says that the "one great defect in the Indian administrators is "that as a body they lack imagination and consequently sympathy with the people. But Lord "Lytton cannot be said to lack imagination—"the emotional part of his nature has had proper "culture, and while hitherto he could give expression to it in abstract love-songs and lyrics, he has "now the opportunity of bestowing his sympathy "upon beings of flesh and blood, upon persons, who "though for the most part differing from him in "language, customs, and religion, are yet members "of the common family of man, and as the joys and "sorrows of man, wherever placed, are the themes "of the poet's song, the condition of the children "of the great Aryans of old, who took the torch "of civilization from the East to the West, and "who early taught the lessons of humanity to man, "will not we hope fail to strike a sympathetic "chord in the kind and large heart of the statesman. What could be a more exciting theme for "action for the poet-statesman than the protection "and advancement of the welfare of the descendants of the elder Aryans, who, in the dispensation of Providence have been brought under the "political sway of the younger branch for revival "and renovation? Amid all his experiences of "England and the foreign states of Europe he has "seen no country, where the will of a single man "can achieve so much either for the weal or woe of "so many millions, and this circumstance alone "ought to intensify his sympathies."

These were our words when we welcomed the advent of Lord Lytton to this country. Nearly three years have passed away since, and how has the poet-statesman performed his role? Few persons can deny the high intellectual gifts, which his Lordship possesses, the varied knowledge which he has acquired by mixing with men of various types and by imbibing the influences of the various institutions in the different countries in which he saw service as Her Majesty's accredited political agent, his personal goodness and grace of manner, and as a child of fancy his natural sympathy with the weak and the oppressed. But how much has his own individuality been shaken by the rude hand of Indian officialism. A votary of the muses cannot but be a votary of freedom, and Lord Lytton's writings, both prose and verse, shew that he cherishes an hereditary love, an enthusiastic love, for freedom, and yet a greater despot, one whose heart is steeled against the amenities of public life, and the pealing notes of humanity, we record with the deepest sorrow and the utmost deference, seemed scarcely to have ever crossed the threshold of the vice-regal palace in India. Not to speak of the great statesmen who founded and consolidated the empire, who though despots or rather giants in their own way, never used their giant strength as giants, take the typical men, who governed the destinies of India within the last forty years. Take first Lord Ellenborough, a stern despot, whose hauteur even the powerful bureaucracy of India could not bear, and who was doomed to the disgrace of a recall for wounding their *amoure propre*. He was so inflated with pride that he would not condescended to read an Indian newspaper and used to say that the *Exchange Gazette* was the best paper in India. But even he did not seek to stifle public opinion or to suppress the right of petition. Lord Dalhousie was also a despot to the backbone. He carried out his policy of annexation with a determination and defiance, which the autocrat of all the Russias would not always dare to assume. And yet his Lordship did not attempt to stifle public opinion or the right of petition. Never perhaps did the independent press of India sing such a resonant chorus of opposition, as when it cried out against the wicked annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, but his Lordship never for a moment thought of repressing it with a high hand but on the contrary chose to answer it through the Serampore *Friend*. Lord Canning was not a despot by nature; he was the very incarnation of justice and clemency, and yet he was driven to desperation by the blood and scalp cries of Independent Britons, who went to the length of petitioning for his recall, because he would not convert the Mutiny war into a war for the extermination of the Indian races. But his placid mind was not disturbed; his equanimity was not shaken; although he temporarily suspended the liberty of the press under inexorable necessities of the State, he restored it the moment the crisis passed away, and he was we believe the transmitter of the petition for his own recall. The next Governor-General worthy of note was Lord Mayo. His high-handed policy, chiefly attributed to the Brothers Strachey, at one time incited a White rebellion in India. There are many Europeans still left who might remember the serious discussion then held as to whether they should attend Government House in response to an invitation from a Viceroy, who seemed to care so little for the public. And yet Lord Mayo did not put the press in fetters or suppress the right of petition. Of Lord Northbrook we need only say that if we had a succession of half a dozen such Viceroys, India would assume a different aspect altogether. How is it that Lord Lytton, personally the very pattern of amiableness and gentlemanliness, should in his high representative character turn out the worst despot we have ever had in this country. Take the leading measures of his three years' rule and what do we see in them—the picture of an unrelenting despot. First, the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Vice-regal address, though the production of a master of diction, had none of the generous qualities, which distinguished the Royal Proclamation of 1858—a mother's affectionate message to her loyal and devoted children. In almost every line it breathed defiance and despotism, and from it we might say sprung the arbitrary and dogmatic tone, which has since characterized his Lordship's political utterances. Contemporaneous in time and consonant in tone were his instructions to Colonel Pelley about the Peshwar Conference. The Amir of Kabul might have been mad, but what was it that excited his frenzy to a burning flame? Was the language conveyed to the Amir worthy the lips of the representative of a Sovereign, who is justly looked up to as the very emblem of meekness, goodness, justice, and mercy? The Duke of Argyll has in his recent work satisfactorily shown how the language of the Viceroy is responsible for the serious breach which afterwards took place between the Amir and our Government. Then came the Vernacular Press Act, *creme de la creme* of Lytton despotism. Oh! what a falling-off was there? An hereditary champion of free

press, he allowed his own hand to lay the axe at the root of that stately tree of national improvement in India, which was planted by a Metcalfe, and nursed by a succession of brilliant statesmen, an Auckland and a Hardinge, a Dalhousie and a Canning, a Lawrence, a Mayo and a Northbrook. And not content with this he has now virtually suspended the right of petition by his reply to the Deputation of the British Indian Association. The Deputation was composed of men, who in his own country under its constitutional laws would have sat in the house of peers, next to the Throne, and through them he virtually told all India that he would not tolerate the right of free discussion before him as the representative of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Deputation had submitted a respectful remonstrance against the demand of Manchester for the repeal of the cotton duties; in doing so they not only gave a tongue to the dumb millions, but also expression to intelligent and enlightened public opinion, both European and Native, through the length and breadth of the country, The argument of the address it is admitted by the staunchest supporter of Government in the press is "unanswerable," but what is the Viceroy's reply? "I do not," said his Lordship, "feel called upon to discuss with the members of your Association the principles or details of a policy thus deliberately adopted and repeatedly proclaimed." How "deliberately adopted and repeatedly proclaimed?" As the Association shewed in their address that even Parliament, which had resolved upon the repeal of the duties, had declared that such a measure should be adopted only when the condition of the finances would admit of it, and that such has been the declaration of all authorities on the subject including the Secretary of State and his Lordship. But his Lordship in a moment of excitement forgot all this. After the angry rebuff which his Lordship gave to the Association, would any public body consistently with self-respect have the courage to approach his Lordship with a free expression of opinion? And does not the practical effect of his Lordship's reply amount to an embargo upon the right of petition? In India we have no representative institutions; the good government of the country practically depends upon one mind, upon one voice, and if that mind, that voice, be opposed to the ventilation of independent opinions, then farewell to free discussion. We appeal to the great British nation to say whether this forced suppression of popular opinion is the best way to win the affection of the people and secure their attachment to the Throne. Some say that the voice is Jacob's and the hand is Essau's. Be that as it may, the voice speaketh in thy name, Empress mother! and mayst thou defend us!

THE COTTON DUTIES.

WE have carefully read the report of the Tariff Commission, on which the Resolution of Government on the reduction of the cotton duties, is apparently based, and we are at a loss to perceive with what consistency the Government could ground its justification upon that report. Messrs. Hope and Maclean were not called upon to give their opinion on the policy of the measure, but within the limits prescribed to them they have given no uncertain sound. At the outset they state that the last year's notification was certainly the safest. They remark, "the necessity for this cautious and limited action arose from financial considerations, which have, in all declarations made regarding the cotton duties by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, been invariably declared to be paramount." They add, "there appears to be no room for donbt that the Notification was sufficient and suitable for the objects the Government had in view, and that it has worked, within the limits it was intended to work in, without much trouble or complaint." And what was the object of Government? It was to exempt from taxation "certain descriptions of goods regarding which it can *safely* be asserted that they are of the kinds with which Indian manufactures can compete successfully." There have certainly been cases of dispute. But the Commissioners remark, "if people make up shirtings in short lengths to pass as T cloths, or in double lengths, with a heading at each end, to simulate domestics, or put headings on their goods different from those with which they have previously been imported, or stamp their goods with designations to which they have no claim, they cannot reasonably complain at being obliged to pay the duty they have deliberatelty attempted to evade. On the above grounds, therefore, we do not consider that the terms of the Notification could be improved without altering its scope." So far then the Commissioners support the general opinion that the exemption sanctioned last year was sufficient in counteracting the protective tendency of the cotton duties.

The Commissioners admit that "the real proximate source of the complaints which have arisen is the fact that there is little essential difference between the cloths which have been exempted and large classes of cloth, otherwise styled, which have not," and that "the only effective remedy obviously is to treat similarly, whether by exemption or taxation, all cloths of the same texture, irrespective of the lengths and widths in which they happen to be made up, or the names by which people may choose to call them." But they point out in strong terms the difficulties in carrying out this remedy. They remark:

To ascertain, however whether cloths are of a specified texture is one of the difficulties by which the whole question is surrounded. Theoretically, texture depends solely upon the quality or fineness of the yarn employed, and the latter should be readily ascertainable by weighing a piece of cloth of certain dimensions In other words, the count, dimensions, and weight of a piece should indicate the average number of the yarn. But this is only true of goods made of pure cotton, and practically no such goods exist. A certain amount of sizing is indispensable to strengthen the warp against the friction and wear it must undergo in weaving. A larger amount is sometimes added to improve the appearance of the cloth, and more still to make it cheaper by taking the place of cotton. Addition with the last-named object is often carried, by the aid of China clay and other substances, to an extent amounting to fraud. Sizing and "filling" (as heavy sizing is sometimes called) are thus an inevitable disturbing element, which renders simple weighment insufficient as a test of yarn. No practical method of readily testing the amount of size in cloth has yet been brought forward, as far as we are aware.

Could any thing be more clear than the above that the Commissioners were not in favour of the extension of the limits of exemption? But they become more distinct as they proceed. In paragraph 16 of the report we read the following:

The question which next arises is what texture of cloth or, in other words, what number of yarn should be made the limit of exemption. In paragraph 57 of the Resolution already referred to, the object at present in view is declared to be the abolition of such of the Indian cotton duties as are now actually protective. The chief point to consider is what are the present capacities and work of the Indian mills. Regarding Bombay, Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, made, during a recent visit there, very full enquiries. They amply corroborate what has already been formally stated on various occasions. We make the following extracts from a useful note which he has submitted:—

"The bulk of the yarns spun consists of Nos. 6, 10, and 20 mule twist. Water twist is spun in smaller quantities, and the highest number spun in any quantity seems to be No. 18, but the bulk is 16s. . . . . The commoner kinds of short-stapled cottons are not fit for the spinning, by machinery, of the finer kinds of yarns; . . . from 24s to 26s, 28s, and 30s the spinner requires a longer-stappled cotton, such as Hingunghat and good Coompta, and even such good cotton is not adapted for the proper spinning of yarn above 30s. . . . For the weaving of T cloths, longcloths, and domestics, the yarns employed range from 14s to 18s water and 16s to 22s mule. Very little mule twist is spun above 24s, and these (24s) are sent largely to China. For hosiery 26s and 28s are spun. . . . . The real number, as ascertained by practical test of the yarns spun in the Bombay mills, is almost invariably two numbers lower than the declared number. I have tried the yarn repeatedly and found this to be the case."

The spinnings at Madras and Calcutta are of much the same character.

It will be thus seen that the limits of exemption laid down in the notification of last year are in excess of the numbers manufactured in India, and yet the Government holds that the duty operates as a protective one in its scope. The Commission distinctly state, "there are thus good grounds for believing that, *except in a small number of isolated instances, limit of* 30s. *fixed by the Notification goes farther beyond what is necessary for abolishing existing direct protection.*" Again, "*a limit of* 26s *might cover the bulk of the local manufacture for a time,* but it could not be long maintained, while much outcry would be caused by a reduction from the existing limit of 30s, which seems to have been generally approved." The italics are ours. The Commissioners remark further on:

We have spoken above of existing *direct* protection. But there exists also the indirect protection, alluded to in the Resolution, which enables the Indian-made coarse goods to displace, by their cheapness or other qualities, finer cloths imported. We have shewn a particular cloth, made of 20s in an up-country mill, which we are told is driving out, in a certain local area, imported cloth made of 40s. The former happens to serve a particular purpose as well as the latter, while it is cheaper and wears better. In Bombay, local longcloths have already almost driven out imported ones of finer yarn, and Bombay dhoties *may* in time seriously affect the coloured-border imported dhoties now preferred to them in Bengal. But this indirect protection is very impalpable, and may easily be overestimated. We do not see how it can be dealt with, except by an exemption going far beyond the present limits of actual local manufacture, and involving a sacrifice of revenue not absolutely necessary. Supposing, for instance, 40s. were taken as a limit, this would admit duty-free the great bulk of shirtings and other fine grey goods, The loss would probably reach more than double the amount assigned in paragraph 23 to a limit of 30s., and as the goods are now in the market, instead of having to be made to suit new conditions (as explained in paragraphs 21 and 23) this loss would accrue at once. If so much were conceded, it would hardly be worth while to stop short of exempting *all* grey piece goods from duty

We think the arguments of the Commission are conclusive against the further extension of the limits of exemption, but Lord Lytton thinks otherwise. We leave the reader to say whether his Lordship's assertion that the question has been decided with exclusive reference to the interests of India is founded upon fact. The Commissioners then approvingly quote the following extract from Mr. Hope's speech in the Legislative Council on the Tariff Bill of 1875:

"The scheme (of exempting the coarse goods subject to local competition) had, at first sight, a great deal to recommend it, but it was open to two objections: *first*, that it was impossible to draw a well-defined line between coarse and fine goods; and *secondly*, that any line drawn would not only lead to elaborate evasions and frauds on the part of the home manufacturer, who would endeavour to make goods which should just come within the exemption, but would stimulate the local mills to manufacture goods just above th line, and so would enlarge the range of the competition now complained of. The line would never be a steady and permanent one, for it would be necessary perpetually to keep moving it on further and further, higher and higher, until in the end perhaps the whole duty would be affected."

In the same sense, a large Bombay mercantile firm, speaking of the relief of "chudders" from duty, adds:

"Our own feeling is that local manufacturers can hold their own against Manchester competition in such articles without the assistance that is rendered by import duty, and we further believe that gradually they will extend the field of their competition with Manchester manufacturers, and that eventually, they will compete successfully in the higher counts of yarn, and also in finer cloths, solely on the strength of their superior position as regards the supply of the raw material and their proximity to the great consuming markets of Asia. At present there is little or no inducement for the local mills to attempt the higher counts of yarn. But competition amongst themselves will gradually force them into it, and in such a case there will be no great difficulty in importing to advantage the better class of raw cotton required either from Egypt or America."

It will be thus seen that duty or no duty Manchester cannot hope to compete successfully with India in the manufacture of coarse goods. On the other hand by remitting the duties the Government makes an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. Is this right, is this just? And yet we are told that the Government of India only looks to the interests of India in considering this matter. The report of the Commission, however, makes one thing clear. The remission of the duties sanctioned last year was made on the ground that those duties were protective in their operation; the duties have been abolished, but the import of the goods, which were covered by them, has disappeared. With what consistency then could it be urged that the duties were really protective in their nature? And if the duties did not prove protective in regard to goods, to which Indian manufactures did offer competition, how could they have the same protective effect in regard to goods, to which Indian manufactures offered no competition?

Referring to loss of revenue the Commissioners come to the following conclusions:

Obscure and doubtful as even an estimate of the loss involved in the concession already made is thus found to be, it is certainly compared with any figures which can be offered relating to the extension to all goods made of 30s and under, which is now in question. Setting aside all considerations of over-stocking, depression of trade, and the like, two fundamental difficulties remain. The first is that the yarn of which goods are made is never specified by importers or manufacturers, whose interest, indeed, it is to hold back what would be a means of ascertaining the amount of size employed. The entire range of superior goods from printers downwards—printers, madapolams, longcloths, shirtings, T cloths 18 reed and upwards, and dhoties—comprises qualities made of 30s, and even, in some cases, rather lower numbers; but what proportion they bear, it is impossible to affirm, The second difficulty is that the extension under discussion would probably soon effect a complete revolution in the piece goods trade. The Commissioner of Customs of Bombay (Mr. Pritchard), in an able report on the whole subject, observes of the extension:

" It will operate to create a new class of shirtings made of yarns 28 by 29 or 30, instead of the present standard quality of 32 by 36. This will pass free of duty, and, if it finds favour in the market, will take the place to a large extent either of the longcloths or of the shirtings now used, or of both. The extent to which the revenue will be affected will depend, first on whether the new texture takes, and next on whether it finds its chief sale among the classes which now use Indian-made longcloths, or among those who use the imported shirtings. As it will be of better quality than longcloths, and will be saleable at 5 per cent. cheaper than the shirtings now made it seems likely that it will compete about equally with both; and that, assuming that it displaces altogether about half as much cloth as is now imported, the loss to the revenue likely to result from its introduction may be taken at about a quarter the income now derived from shirtings."

A large mercantile firm consulted says:

"There can be no doubt that a trade in cloth made of yarn just within the limit for exemption of duty would be fostered and which might gradually become of considerable importance. Such cloth would probably be appreciated by consumers for its intrinsic value, as well as for its comparative cheapness, owing to there being no duty upon it; and if this should be the case, it might do always to a considerable extent with the importation of cloth made of yarns ranging from 32s upwards."

Going on to estimate the total duty paid by grey cloths made of yarns from 32s to 44s at £160,000, this firm give, as a "rough guess," one-half of that amount as the probable loss under that item alone. Four other non-official authorities, whom we have consulted in Calcutta, respectively put the loss at one-fourth, two-thirds, three-fourths, and seven-eighths of the shirting revenue.

The duty received for grey cotton goods in 1877-78 is shewn in the margin. The fifth item is that of the goods exempted in March last. The others are those which the extension would more or less affect. Chuddars would become entirely free, as they are of the same class as the articles under item 5. They would probably have been exempted by name in March last had they been brought to notice, but they are not separately specified in the general returns as their demand is local and their yield inconsiderable. Coarse or "shirting dhoties" would also be almost entirely freed, if their borders, which are either coloured or of fine white yarn, were left out of consideration. But these borders place them to some extent in the category of fancy goods, and (together with certain caste rules and preferences) give them a position distinct from that taken up by the coarse Bombay dhoties which are now coming to Calcutta in increasing quantities. They are in demand almost exclusively in Bengal, but the item is a very heavy one, and if financial difficulties are pressing, their exemption might be postponed for a time, though it could hardly be permanently denied. The real element of uncertainty arises, however, from the exemption invading, in unknown force, the great domain of shirtings and longcloths, which produces about a third of a million sterling. Longcloths are now an insignificant item, so the shirting revenue is that really threatened.

The loss of revenue will thus ultimately amount to more than half a million, and this is the consequence of the short-sighted policy of Lord Lytton's Government.

With regard to Manchester's complaint the Commissioners remark as follows:

We now turn to the complaint regarding yarns made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce alone. It is to the effect that all yarns up to 36s water and 42s mule ought to be exempted, because the great portion of yarn shipped to India up to 24s water and 40s mule, both inclusive, is spun from cotton grown in India. Upon the face of this, it does not appear why the exemption should go up to 36s water, when the limit of Lancashire spinning of Indian cotton is confessedly only 24s; or again, why the Indian cotton should be sent to England at all to be spun into high numbers unless it cannot be spun profitably on the spot. That it cannot now be so spun, has been repeatedly ascertained by the most careful enquiries, including the recent ones of Mr. O'Conor. He says:

"The bulk of the yarns spun consists of Nos. 6, 10, and 20 mule twist. Water twist is spun in smaller quantities, and the highest number spun in any quantity seems to be No. 18, but the bulk is 16s. . . . The causes, then which prevent the spinning of yarns of 40s and upwards in the Indian mills are—1st, high price of raw material; 2nd, diminution in outturn as compared with lower counts; 3rd, inferior quality of outturn as compared with English yarns. These causes are, no doubt, removable. If the finer cottons are more largely grown, and the price falls considerably, the smaller outturn of yarn within a given time will not be of material importance, and it is possible that with the use of longer stapled cotton and the exercise of greater skill and care, the quality may become as good as that of English yarn. . . . It will be long indeed, in my judgement, before the Indian mills will venture on any active competition with Manchester in the spinning of 40s and higher counts of yarn."

The above conclusion is supported by the fact that the numbers for which exemption is asked are those in which the importations are largest, and that there are no symptoms of a decline in the trade. As to indirect competition, we have been told that Bombay 20s are displacing, for homespun cloth, imported 40s doubled, but as to this we can only refer to what we have said above in paragraph 18. The extent of the trade during the last nine years is shewn in the margin. The amount of duty realized is about £35,000 per annum—a sum far too large to be sacrificed without apparent reason. We may add that the exemption asked would be a great boon to the Bombay mills, and materially promote their spinning fine cloths with English yarn, to the further detriment of the Manchester piece goods trade.

The report of the Tariff Commission is thus manifestly opposed to the remission or repeal of the import duties. They could not have written more distinctly or emphatically upon the subject within the limits prescribed by the Government of India. They significantly remark in conclusion that "we consider any discussion of, or expression of opinion on, the general policy of a partial or total remission of the cotton duties, and the probable effects of such a policy upon English or Indian manufacturers, or the Indian producer, consumer or tax-payer, to be beyond the limits of the duty assigned to us, and have carefully abstained from such accordingly." But neither facts, reason nor justice could have any influence with Lord Lytton when the remission of the duties was a forgone conclusion with his Lordship. As His Lordship told the British Indian Association it was "his settled determination" to carry out the policy of remission and repeal, nothing could stay his hand. What pains the public is that his Lordship should seek to vindicate his action on the score of justice, righteousness, and high state morality. But does his Lordship really think that the public have no eyes to see and no mind to judge for themselves? Say what his Lordship and his mentor Sir John Strachey may, the public cannot resist the belief that some more powerful considerations than an exclusive regard for Indian interests have swayed the decision of Government in this matter.

THE CHAMBERS ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

It is remarkable that even the Chambers of Commerce in India are not unanimous in condemning the Cotton Duties. The Madras Chamber of Commerce in reply to a requisition from the local Collector of Customs in a letter dated the 3rd September 1878 stated, that "so far from admitting the expediency of the proposed exemption from duty, the Chamber fail to see any reason for inflicting upon the State a loss of revenue for which no compensation will be obtained. It seems to the Chamber that the present is a most unsuitable time for thinking of sacrificing any of the State's resources under pressure from interested and imperfectly informed foreign manufacturers, and that it would be difficult to find a tax which is felt so little by the people as that upon the fabrics referred to." "The repeal of all import duties might be expedient if the country were in a position to sustain without detriment the sacrifice of revenue; but situated as the finances now are, it is more than ever expedient that financiers should leave well alone. The Chamber would refer to the various reductions which have from time to time been made in the duty on cotton yarns and goods, and would ask whether, in any instance, the manufacturers obtained any benefit thereby. It will be found in all cases that the ultimate effect was to cheapen goods in India by the amount of duty surrendered; and the present complaints of Lancashire manufacturers are sufficient answer to any argument that they have profited by an increased consumption of cheaper goods." The Bengal Chamber of Commerce lately addressed the Viceroy on the subject; they went over almost the same grounds on which the British Indian Association had based their representation, though their stand-point for obvious reasons was different. They gave their opinion that the import duties so far as they were protective in their tendencies should form no part of the fiscal arrangement of the country; but at the same time they admitted that "it is clear that the object of the movement is of a much more comprehensive character, and that it is aiming at the abolition of the duty on all cotton piece-goods and twist, whether the effect of the duty be protective or not, and without regard to the ability of the Indian Exchequer to forego the revenue derived from that source." Even if the financial circumstances of the state did not admit of the repeal of duties upon all imports, the Chamber "could see no special claim that cotton goods and yarns, of descriptions not manufactured in India, have for relief over other articles that are as useful to the people and as necessary for their comfort and well-being." The Chamber do not at all sympathise with the cry of Manchester on the score of depression of trade. They remark, "but if the depression of a given industry in England be a sufficient reason for the abolition of duties upon such portion of the products of that industry as may be imported into India, it appears to the Committee that woollens, metals, and hardware have, at least, an equal claim to liberal consideration; for the depression in these trades commenced at an earlier date, and has been as severe in its character." They go further and state:

The Committee are of opinion that the present Indian Import Duties, when purged of all that savours of a protective character, are really less open to objection in this country than direct taxation, and they think that any surplus revenue would be more beneficially employed in lessening the incidence of the latter than in reducing the comparatively moderate Import Duties now levied.

The Committee believe, for instance, that the limit of incomes affected by the license tax imposed last year might, with advantage, be raised if the public revenue can admit of such a concession.

Looking to the discontent which is occasioned in this country by all direct taxes, and the oppression which unfortunately attends their collection, the Committee think that on grounds of public expediency Government should hesitate before relinquishing any source of revenue of a comparatively unobjectionable kind if its place has to be supplied by the imposition of additional direct taxation.

It has hitherto been proclaimed by the Home Government that taxation in India would be levied, and that the administration of the country would be conducted not in the interest of England—far less a section of it—but in the interests of India itself. It will be a source of mortification and disappointment, if it be now shown that the opinions and wants of sections of the people of England have more influence in determining the character of the financial legislation of India than the interests and expressed wishes of the people under the Government of your Excellency.

It would be thus seen that the two most important commercial bodies in India are substantially opposed to the repeal of the cotton duties. The Madras Chamber has been more outspoken than its Bengal brother, but on the other hand the Bengal merchants have distinctly declared that if a surplus be available it should be applied to the reduction of direct taxation instead of the remission or repeal of the cotton duties. Thus the Bengal Chamber materially supports the memorial of the British Indian Association.

How does the Viceroy construe the memorial of the Chamber? While His Excellency rebuked the British Indian Association, he thanks the Chamber for "its valuable expression of opinion." Neither did the Association nor the Chamber advocate the retention of the duties for the protection of indegenous industry, but both protested against their abolition in the present state of the Indian finances. In reply to the Chamber the Viceroy says that this view "is in accordance with the decision of the Government of India," but in reply to the Association His Excellency said that it was his "settled determination" to repeal the import duties on cotton goods in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons as quickly as possible. The Chamber like the Association had deprecated direct taxation and advocated the application of the surplus not to the remission of an innocuous indirect tax like the cotton duty, but the reduction of such obnoxious direct taxes as the License tax. The Chamber got thanks for "this valuable expression of opinion," while the Association were sharply rebuked for gross selfishness. What is the cause of this difference in the treatment of these two public bodies of equal status? Is it the old story of crime of colour?

THE LOAN POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The new Loan Policy of Government disclosed in the last Budget statement is a matter of grave importance. As explained in the Budget resolution of the Government of India three sets of public loans will be opened for the service of the country, 1stly Imperial Loans, 2ndly Provincial Loans, and 3rdly Municipal Loans. As a further development of the policy of provincial management of Provincial Finances, it is intended, we read, to issue, as opportunity offers, Local Debenture Loans the proceeds of which will be devoted to particular works. These Debenture Loans will be part of the Funded Debt of India, and, technically and legally, the security for them will be the same as the security for the General Debt, namely, the whole Public Revenues of India. They will differ from the General Loans as follows:—

1st—The interest upon them will not be payable at or near the Presidency Towns, but only locally in the

neighbourhood of the works for the construction of which they are raised.

2nd.—They will be raised in the name of the Local Governments who will be responsible to the Government of India for the due discharge of all obligations arising on them.

3rd.—The Debenture-holders will receive, besides their interest, a share of the profits of the works constructed with their money; and, although allowed no property in the works, will be invited to assist in their management, as has been already successfully done in the case of the *Mathura-Hatras* Local Railway.

It is hoped, says the Government of India, by this expedient, to draw out local resources which might otherwise continue latent, and to promote the success of the works by giving to the Debenture-holders a pecuniary interest in them and taking advantage of their knowledge of local requirements and native habits and wants. Then come the Municipal Loans. For some years past the municipalities have borrowed money from the State at comparatively cheap rates. The founded debt of India thus included the whole debt of India. It is now urged that the demands upon the Imperial Treasury for capital required for investment in State works are now so considerable, compared with the limits of its resources, that the Government can no longer afford to extend this aid to those independent bodies, and they will, henceforth, be generally left to borrow in the open market for themselves, always under strict State supervision.

These paralell lines of loan transactions we fear will be attended with a serious disadvantage. In the case of Imperial and Provincial Loans, the credit of the Government of India will be practically pledged. By authorising the Provincial Governments to raise local loans for local works the Government may tap local resources, which may not otherwise be easily accessible to it. Perhaps, money may be had at a cheaper rate from local capitalists in consideration of local advantages. Capitalists who would not otherwise lend money to Government might be induced to open their purse-strings for the sake of works in which they will have direct interest. For instance, several zemindars came forward with offers of pecuniary assistance when the Mymensing Railway project was announced. In the same way several zemindars and planters offered to lend money for the Sarun Canal project. The principle thus brought into operation is not simply one of pecuniary accomodation, but of commercial co-operation, in furtherance of the material prosperity of particular districts. The security for these Provincial Loans is the same that is given for Imperial Loans, *viz.* the revenues of the country. If in addition to this debenture holders in aid of such works of public utility be allowed a further incentive by participation in the profits of these works after a certain maximum is reached, a great stimulus would be held out to them. So far the principle of provincial loans seems to be unobjectionable. But the same cannot be said for the policy laid down for Municipal Loans. The credit of the Municipalities cannot certainly be compared with that of the Imperial treasury. The public would readily lend money to the State at cheaper rates than they would to Municipal Corporations, and as municipal works are but a continuation of the general works of the Empire, the State has a direct interest in them. Municipal taxation throughout the country is very heavy, and it cannot be denied that the demands upon the municipal funds are increasing with the increase of years and with the advance of civilization and western ideas of sanitation in this country. If the difficulties in the way of raising money by the municipalities be multiplied, their resources will be necessarily hampered. The increased percentage payable for interest on loans will be so much deduction from the means of the Municipalities for the fulfilment of their ordinary duties. The municipal taxes cannot without gross oppression be further increased, and consequently whatever will be paid in the shape of higher interest or loans will be so much substraction from their assignments for ordinary works. Such being the case the Government of India in our humble opinion is pursuing a most short-sighted policy by throwing the municipalities upon their own resources for raising money from the public. Already we see in the case of the Calcutta Municipality how mischievously is the new policy working. Where it used to pay to Government 4½ per cent. by way of interest, it is now obliged to pay the public 5 per cent., and as their last loan transaction shows it cannot get money even at 5 per cent. except at a discount. The loss to the Municipality under the circumstances is serious enough. It will have to borrow say some 60 lacs of rupees in order to complete the drainage and water works. A loss of ½ per cent. upon interest on this sum means an additional charge of 30 thousand rupees per annum under this head. Add to this the loss of capital by discount, which at 3 per cent. will come to about two lacs, the interest of which at 5 per cent. will be Rs. 10,000 per annum. We doubt, however, that as the liabilities of the Municipality will increase the public will be disposed to lend it money at 5 per cent. for all time to come; it may then have to raise the rate to 6 per cent. and the loss will be trebled. Thus by the short-sighted policy of Government the Calcutta Municipality alone will be made a loser between a lac or a lac and a half per annum, in order to complete the necessary drainage and water works. What is true of the Calcutta Municipality is true of other Municipalities and Corporations. The Port Commission, for instance, is in the same predicament with the Calcutta Municipality. It wants money for the execution of its works, and it must apply to the public for accomodation. As the parallel lines of loans will run, it may be easily conceived that the value of money will rise, and the municipalities and other corporations will be compelled to pay high rate of interest. The result will be either increased taxation or starvation of works. Should the Government deliberately force such an injurious result upon the country? Different considerations swayed the Government in times past. The Government had then foreseen the result we have indicated above, and passed a law requiring the Municipalities and other public bodies to borrow money from Government. The object of this measure was to lend to the Municipalities the credit of Government to raise money. The funded debt would be one, and the Government protected itself against loss by charging a slightly higher rate of interest and insisting upon a sinking fund for the repayment of the debt within a definite period. This was by far the wisest policy. By departing from this policy the Government is doing a serious injury to the country. We would advise the Municipalities throughout India to make a united appeal to the Government of India for the reconsideration of its policy. The Government ought to remember that municipal taxation throughout the country is already very heavy, and that it cannot be increased without producing gross oppression. It cannot be denied that the Government has a direct interest in the administration of the Municipalities. But it makes no direct contribution towards it; why should it not lend its credit to raise money at cheap rates?

PURCHASE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE last Financial Statement of the Government of India gives the history of the negociations for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. The share capital of the East India Railway Company is £26,200,000 with debentures for £4,220,000 carrying interest at £ 188,000. The Government proposes to take over the Railway on the following terms:

The price to be paid is £ 125 for every £100 of capital stock or £ 32,760,000 for the whole stock of £ 26,200,000. Payment of that amount is to be made by an Annuity terminating on the 14th February 1953, in the calculation of which the rate of interest used is £ 4-6*s*. per cent. Both the price of £ 125 assumed as the market-price of the shares, and the rate of £ 4-6*s* assumed, as the market rate of interest upon the Indian Government's London sterling obligations, are liberal, and have apparently been so accepted by the shareholders with general unanimity. The shareholders will receive an annuity at the rate of £5. 12*s*. 6*d*. per cent. upon their capital, equal to simple interest at the rate of £5. 8*s*. 6*d*. The working of the Railway would be made over to a new company from among the shareholders of the existing company. This company will possess capital of £6,550,000, being one-fifth of the capital of the present Company commuted into sterling bonds at £125 per centum. The nature of the arrangement with the Company and the effect of the whole measure upon the revenues of India is illustrated by the following statement in which the estimates of the coming year as now framed are compared with what they would be if the arrangement now negotiated were in force:—

	ESTIMATES FOR 1879-80. As now framed.	As they would be by the new arrangements
NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.	Rs. 2,49,50,000	Rs. 2,49,50,000.
	£	£
INTEREST on Debentures ...	188,000	188,000
INTEREST at 5 per cent. on Capital of present Company	... 1,310,000	...
Four-fifths of ANNUITY on present Company's Capital	... ...	1,179,000
Simple interest at 4 per cent. on Capital of new Company	... ...	262,000
TOTAL INTEREST and ANNUITY	.. £1,498,000	£1,629,000
Converted into rupees at 1*s*. 7*d*	Rs. 1,89,22,000	Rs. 2,05,77,000
Company's share of SURPLUS PROFITS ...	47,10,000	7,45,000*
Contribution to PROVIDENT FUND (one per cent. on Net Traffic Earnings)	...	2,49,000
Loss on Capital Transactions owing to operation of contract rate of Exchange	2, 29,000	...
TOTAL CHARGES ..	Rs. 2,38,61,000	Rs. 2,15,71,000
NET TRAFFIC EARNING less TOTAL CHARGES	10,89000	33,79000
Sinking Fund payment £52,400 at 1*s*. 7*d*. ...	...	6,63,000
NET PUBLIC REVENUE ...	Rs. 10,89,000	Rs. 40,42,000

The estimated net traffic earnings being £2,495,000, the surplus profits of the Line in 1879-80 by the new arrangement would be £372,400 of which one-fifth or £74,500 would be the remuneration of the Working Company, making, their income £336,400 in all, or 6·42 per cent. upon their original unconverted share of the capital (£5,240,000). In consideration of this concession, the shareholders of the New Company surrendered all claims to any interest in excess of 5 per cent. on their orginal capital, or 4 per cent. on their commuted capital (£6,550,000), and to all current annuity payments. When their contract terminates they will begin to receive only the yearly payment of £5. 12*s* 6*d* per cent., which will be paid all along on the remaining four-fifths of the capital, and the capital debt of the Government to them will be extinguished on the same date as its debt to the other four-fifths of the Company. The remaining four-fifths of the surplus profits or £297,600 will belong to the State, which will moreover receive £40,000 interest on the value of the stores in course of consumption. Moreover, the calculation, which brings out this result, includes the yearly payments of Rs. 6,63,000 or, in the conventional notation of the Accounts, £66,300, being the amount required for the extinction of the original capital debt of £32,750,000 by the 14th February 1953. The expected net public revenue from the East Indian Railway in 1879-80, if the new arrangements were already in force, would be £404,200, of which £337,900 would appear upon the estimates, instead of £108,900 as actually estimated. Thus there is a good hope that the State will now, at length, be, to some extent, compensated for the heavy sacrifices entailed upon it during the early history of this great undertaking. The gain to the State is likely to be still larger in the future, because four-fifths of the increasing net earnings which may confidently be expected from the East Indian Railway will henceforth accrue to the Public Treasury. The remuneration to the New Company is liberal; but, in making this important experiment, the Government has deemed it essential to offer inducements sufficient to ensure the devotion to the management of the Line of at least as much energy, enterprise, and skill as have contributed to produce the sucess of the East Indian Railway as it is. The theory of the new plan is that a personal interest on the part of the managers of such a property is likely to yield more satisfactory results than the best conceivable official management without that stimulus; and it was necessary to

take care that, in the actual arrangements made, the stimulus provided should be adequate. The arrangements proposed are fair to all parties. While the shareholders of the East Indian Railway are treated liberally, the gain to the State will be substantial. The Government will repay itself the loss, which it has sustained by paying the guaranteed interest for so many years when the returns of the Railway Company were not sufficiently remunerative. General Strachey undoubtedly deserves the thanks of the public for so successfully bringing the negociations to a close.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE Government it seems is determined not to allow the Vernacular Press Act to remain a dead letter. The following notice has been served on the *Shome Prokash* and also *Gazetted* :

The 18th March 1879.—Whereas a certain newspaper, the *Shome Prokash* contains words of the nature described in Section 3, Clause *a* of Act No. IX of 1878—

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provision of Section 6 of the said Act No. IX of 1878.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

In connection with the above Mr. Secretary Macaulay has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division :

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a communication, No 545 of the 10th instant, from the Government of India in the Home Department, together with a translation of a letter published in the *Some Prokash* newspaper of the 24th February, containing remarks and suggestions which are likely to excite disaffection to the Government and antipathy to the English race. In compliance with the instructions contained in the communication above referred to, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs calling upon the printer and publisher of the newspaper named above to enter into a joint and several bond or should the printer and publisher of such newspaper be the same person, calling upon such person, to enter into a bond, binding themselves, or himself, as the case may be, in the sum of Rs. 1,000, for the purposes specified in Section 3 of Act IX of 1878. The Magistrate should, after the execution of the bond also require the printer and publisher to deposit this amount, as provided for under Section 4 of the Act.

2. Action will also be taken under Section 6 of the Act and the notification, and copy of which is herewith enclosed, will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, you are requested to instruct the Magistrate to follow the procedure prescribed by Section 7 of the Act.

. . . . . .

It will be seen from the foregoing letter that the action in this matter has originated with the Government of India. The Government of Bengal has been simply the channel of communication. The obnoxious letter in the *Shome Prokash*, which has called forth the displeasure of Government, has been thus translated in the Press Commissioner's Office :

Literal translation from the *Shome Prokash* of the 24th February, 1879.

The Commander-in-Chief is coming back to Lahore. The Governor General too will, perhaps, come soon. Whatever be the reason, when they have set themselves to the Cabul play they cannot turn back until it is acted out. From a perusal of the *Civil and Military Gazette* we come to know that the troops will enter Cabul shortly; and if Yakoob Khan vows his allegiance well and good ; if not, they (the troops) will call the principal men of Cabul and appoint a competent Races to the throne of Kabul. And indeed, how can they come back with empty mouths until they have made some such arrangement. Perhaps Kabul, too, after so long will become a slave kingdom like Gwalior, Jeypur, Baroda and others. The English are not satisfied with making us only slaves of slaves (but) they have intended to reduce all the kings of Asia to slavery by and bye. "Too much greed killed the weaver." Too much is bad. The after results of it are often steeped in poison.

The Lieutenant-Governor, after visiting Ferozepore, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Umballah and Delhi, and other places, has again set out for Dera Gazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and other places in the Punjab frontier. There was a durbar at Delhi : the Lieutenant-Governor made a speech at the durbar. We see really nothing but hoaxing in the speeches and minutes which the rulers of India make during certain intervals of their rule. Lord Lytton made a good display on the arena, immediately after he took charge of the Government, by writing a minute on the Fuller case. What hopes did we not entertain. We hoped that within these five years the Indians will have no reason for misery or sorrow. After that the Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, got a double promotion at once. But the syce's wife did not get more than Rs. 30. After that a European Assistant Engineer shot an innocent man dead, and got off with 18 months' simple imprisonment only. No news of that came any more to the ears of Lytton the puissant. No more minutes came out. Perhaps his senses have come back to him on account of the reproaches of his own race-fellows, and he has determined to write no more minutes for the black man. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab made a pompous speech at Delhi. But the glory of Delhi—the College Department—has been abolished. Delhi has become the "sweet ball of Delhi" (worthless) now. Lytton published a proclamation, before sending troops to Cabul, that it is not his intention to do injury to the people of Cabul. The object of this preparation for war is to read a lesson to the ungrateful Amir. After that we see that the ungrateful Ameer has turned his back and fled, Still (Lord Lytton) is not quitting his grasp of the kingdom of Cabul.

He had said that he won't oppress the people of Cabul, but some villages have been burnt down and the people have come to within an inch of their life from the load of more than a lakh of men who are pressing upon their shoulders. Napoleon Bonaparte had called the English shop keepers, or following the profession of baniahs We see the English are not merely baniahs of goods, but also of words. No other nation can make money of their words (literally, live upon the proceeds of their words) in the way these people do. They extol a man to the skies in words, but sink him in hell indeed. Bravo, Englishman! Your acts (doings) are difficult to guess out! You have been born as the incarnation of disguise (literally, masquerading) in this age of sin (Kali) We could not even make out what your true colour is. You kept neutral in the Russo Turkish war, but got the island of Cyprus down into your stomach in that melee The Ameer apprehending danger to his independence was afraid to allow your ambassador to enter his kingdom with troops at his back, but now you have entered his territory with 50,000 troops, and have turned Cabul topsy turvy. Nay, you have turned the whole of India topsy turvy. It is through fear of you that the God of rain did not set his feet on the Punjab, lest you take his independence too, as Punjab is close to Cabul, and you have innumerable troops assembled there. On the other hand, famine, plague and other demons have arranged to rend us asunder; or perhaps India has become a burden on Providence, and He has become incapable of bearing the load. However, it is no good crying (howling) in this manner ; it is simply bawling out to no purpose.

Your correspondent of Lahore is leaving Lahore to day, but not the Punjab. He intends to write new things from new places again, but man proposes and God disposes.

We have compared the translation with the original text, and we must do the translator the justice to say that it is substantially correct. There are, however, one or two passages, which are not quite correct. Thus the translator makes the writer say, "we see really nothing but hoaxing in the speeches and minutes which the rulers of India make during certain intervals of their rule." The writer however means differently. He means to say that our rulers seek to offer solace to their subjects by soothing paragraphs. Again, the translator translates the word *bohurupi* "incarnation of disguise," whereas it means "chameleon." But these are small matters. One thing however we cannot deny. The whole letter has been written in a bantering spirit, which has not been preserved in the translation. But for this the translator is not perhaps to blame ; it is the difference in the genius of the two languages, which no skill in translation can get over. Be that as it may, we must candidly confess that the letter has been conceived in a highly improper spirit, and that the editor of the *Shome Prokash* would have done well if he had not made room for it. Such stuff does no credit to the writer or to the paper which publishes it. In fact, it is a disgrace to Indian journalism.

But the question is—does this obnoxious letter come within the purview of the Vernacular Press Act ? With all deference to Government we submit it does not. According to the notification in the *Gazette* section 3, clause a, Act IX. of 1878, has been held applicable to it. Under Section 6 the local Government is empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of a newspaper to enter into a boud whenever such newspaper may contain such objectionable matter as is mentioned in clause a, section 3, that is to say such matter "as is likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions or sects in British India." Act IX. of 1878 does not define sedition, but the Secretary of State in his despatch of June last has directed that the provisions of the law should be carried out according to the principles laid down in the Indian Penal Code. Thus he writes in paragraph 7 of his despatch :

The criminal law repressive of seditious libel in British India is contained in a section of the Indian Penal Code (124A), which, though framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, was not added to that body of law till 1870 :—

"Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection for the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Under the scheme of this Code, the following "explanation" is added to the above provision :—

"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause."

In paragraph 10 His Lordship remarks :

I wish to record further my opinion, which I believe to be in accordance with that of Your Excellency, that the principles laid down in the section of the Penal Code quoted above should be substantially adhered to in carrying out the provisions of the new Act. No criticism of Government or its measures should be discouraged if there is reason to think that it has been dictated by an honest desire for improvement. All the most experienced Indian administrators have felt that the great difficulty of Indian administration is the difficulty of ascertaining facts of social condition and political sentiment; and the Vernacular Press has always been considered one valuable means of getting at these facts, as is shown by the careful attention given by Your Excellency's Government, by that of your predecessors, and by this office, to the translated extracts from native newspapers which are regularly supplied to you. Open or covert exhortations to disaffection cannot be allowed to be addressed to an excitable population ; but mere censure of the officers or of the measures of Government, even if captious, ought not to be repelled. I agree with Your Excellency that there is some danger of the Native Press being employed as an engine of extortion, and that this abuse should be prevented ; but neither European or Native officials should be encouraged to exhibit too great sensitiveness, even under unreasonable blame.

The meaning of the Secretary of State is thus plain enough. Following the definition of sedition as given in the Indian Penal Code, we do not think that any court of justice would convict the writer of the above letter of seditious language, though its tone from a moral point of view is highly objectionable and reprehensible. The writer evidently wanted to express a strong disapprobation of the policy and measures of Government, but has not said a word symptomatic of a desire "to subvert or resist the lawful authority of the Government," and such disapprobation is protected by the Penal Code. We readily admit that the language of the writer is not liberty but abuse of liberty of speech, and yet we cannot persuade ourselves to think that it amounts to sedition as defined in the Penal Code. In a matter of this kind we submit the law ought to be literally interpreted.

This case against the *Shome Prokash* shows how mischievously and unjustly the law might be worked. In the first place the proceedings have originated with the Government of India, and the provisions of appeal are necessarily set at nought. The Secretary of State's direction that the "principles laid down in the section of the Penal Code quoted above should be substantially adhered to in carrying out the provisions of the new Act" has been practically neutralized, for when Cæsar himself has taken the initiative, of what avail will an appeal be to him ? In the second place the editor of the *Shome Prokash* was guilty only of an oversight, for if he had carefully looked into the letter we doubt whether he would have published it. But such is the freak of the law the whole punishment falls upon him or what is the same thing upon his proprietor, while the real offender, the writer, goes scot-free. If a regular trial had been held, the writer could have been hauled up before a proper tribunal and if found guilty punished, and such an example would have had a most salutary effect upon the whole body of the Vernacular Press. But in the absence of a judicial verdict there remains a lurking suspicion in the public mind that the letter, however objectionable in tone, is not actually seditious, as the word sedition has been defined in the Indian Penal Code, and that while John the secondary offender is punished, Bob, the real offender, escapes. Then, as the *Statesman* points out, once the notice is published, the paper thus spotted may be suppressed any time at the pleasure of Government by the confiscation of the plants, types, presses &c. of the concern. The law as it stands is thus most unfair and calculated to prove most injurious in practice, if the Government should be disposed to carry it out to the letter. Hitherto we had thought that the Government had no intention of enforcing the law, but wanted to hang it *in terrorem* over evil-disposed writers, but if it be in earnest, as it seems to be, the community we think should again agitate for its repeal. The case of the *Shome Prokash*, though constituting a fair excuse for Government, shows how incompatible is the new law both in letter and spirit with the spirit of the established law in the country.

DEATH-RATE IN HOSPITALS.

WHAT is the usual life-time of an opinion ? We wish psychologists and sociologists would direct their attention to this question. It has been suggested to us by a perusal of the report of the Hospital Commission, lately appointed by the Bengal Government, on the death-rate in the Calcutta Hospitals. The reader might remember the history of the Calcutta Medical College. The

present Hospital was completed and opened in 1852-53. Previous to that period the building now used as a museum had been the hospital, but the accommodation was so inadequate, and its other defects considered so objectionable, that it was determined to erect another hospital more suited for the purpose. In 1844, accordingly a specification of the nature and extent of accommodation required for 300 patients was promulgated, and plans and estimates called for. Several designs were submitted, but those of Messrs Burn & Co. were selected, and on these the present hospital was built. The total expenses incurred in itserection amounted to Rs. 2,36,772-2-6, but this does not include the cost of the ground presented by Babu Muttylal Seal,which occupied nearly one-half of the area on which the building stands. The hospital building is an ornament to the town. In the College Hospital, which had been occupied previous to 1852, "small and ill adopted as it was for its purposes, the mortality was rather less than 10 per cent. upon the whole number under treatment." Between the years 1841 and 1852 it had been 10·52 per cent. among Europeans and 8·96 among Natives. But when the new building was occupied, a vast improvement was anticipated, and it was "confidently predicted that the increased space and improved ventillation of the new hospital will diminish both the mortality and average duration of treatment, as well as time of covalescence of the patients admitted to it." After the lapse of twenty years opinions began to oscillate, and the doctors commenced to shake their heads, saying that the hospital was not all right, that it had not improved matters, and that mortality had fearfully increased. The Government was alarmed and appointed a Commission of doctors, with an engineer and a native gentleman. This Committee prepared a mortuary table from which it appeared that the average death-rate among European patients in the new hospital had been 9·69 and among Natives no less than 23·01. They compared this rate of mortality with the same in the chief hospitals of London and Paris, and also in some of the provincial hospitals of England and Scotland, which we give below :

		Total Mortality per cent.
Paris.	Hospital Beaujon	11·04
	„ Hotel Dieu	10·91
	„ Lariboisiere	11·92
	„ Pitic	12·36
London.	Charing Cross Hospital	7·8
	Guy's	9·61
	London	7·4
	St. George	8·7
Provincial England and Scotland.	Aberdeen Hospital	4·9
	Arbroath	12·4
	Bath	7·9
	Bristol Royal	5·2
	Chichester	5·6
	Dundee	7·0
	Sheffield	9·5

The Committee condemned additions and alterations at an estimated cost of Rs. 600,000. The money was not forthcoming, and the scheme therefore fell through.

Sir Ashley Eden's Committee do not however go with the Committee of 1867. They write as follows :

The Committee would observe, that in their unanimous opinion the condemnations passed upon the Medical College Hospital have been too sweeping, and that, faulty as it is, there is no reason to condemn it absolutely as a hospital, and no cause to doubt that for the sum now available great improvements can be effected. The evidence before the Committee proves that, while there has always been a high general mortality and a high mortality after operations, the death-rate will compare favourably with that of many English and Continental hospitals of the best construction. For many years this mortality was attributed to the large proportion of hopeless and moribund cases admitted to the great demand for admission causing only the worst cases to be taken in, to overcrowding, to the large proportion of dysentery cases as compared with other hospitals, &c. It is only of comparatively recent years that it has been attributed mainly or solely to the radical defects of the building—to hospitalism. It is to be observed, however, as shown in Dr. Palmer's memorandum, that, while in different years the number of deaths attributed to hospitalism has fluctuated between such wide limits as 5 and 50 per cent. of total deaths after operations, the proportion of total deaths after operation in the same series of years was comparatively uniform the mean being 22·8

The Committee then compare the death-rate of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital with the same in hospitals in the United Kingdom, and referring to Indian hospitals remark :

As an illustration of this, and also as a proof of the misleading nature of bare statistics taken *en bloc* and without regard to relative circumstances, the returns of the Howrah and Medical College Hospitals may be contrasted :—

	Mortality per 1,000.						
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Medical College ...	139	126	116	109	108	153	136
Hospital Howrah..	74	89	120	172	163	155	150

Any one would suppose that in 1870 Howrah was far more healthy than the College Hospital, and that it had been steadily deteriorating ever since. The fact is, that there has been really no change in the relative healthiness of the two hospitals, and the apparent increase in the death-rate of Howrah is due to the fact that during the first two years cases moribund on admission were not calculated in the death-rates.

The greater death-rate of Howrah as compared to the Medical College Hospital in the last few years might be taken to prove that Howrah is more unhealthy than the latter ; but this also would be an untrue inference, since Howrah has to take in the comers, while the Medical College Hospital can, and does, pass on many hopeless cases to the Sealdah Hospital.

The mortality in any hospital being conditioned by so many varying causes, and the circumstances of each hospital being frequently so different from those of others, a comparison of gross totals is almost always misleading.

The present Committee condemn the Committee of 1867 for their ambitious project :

That the present hospital is faulty in construction is universally admitted ; that a thoroughly good one could be built on plans which the College Council would unanimously approve is beyond question, if funds were available. The latest estimates, however, put the cost of this at about £200,000, while the utmost limit that can be allowed by Government is £60,000. The hospital staff on one occasion deliberately refused this amount, and preferred to let the evils complained of continue rather than admit that any half measures would suffice.

It appears to the Committee that this was a mistake. There was not then, there is not now, there probably never will be any, likelihood of the larger sum demanded being available : the improvements which are possible now were possible then and might have been carried out years ago to the saving of some at least of the lives which, if the theories are correct, must have been sacrificed by the delay.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? In the meantime public health and money are sacrificed to theories. Well has it been said—doctors live on the credulity of men !

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that in view of the necessity of strengthening the Accounts Branch and in consideration of the general efficiency of the Municipal establishment, the Town Council of the Calcutta Corporation have resolved to maintain for the present the distinct offices of Vice-Chairman and Secretary.. We hope proper men will be selected for the two offices in question.

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce that the Indian Association have convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity to be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against charging the Indian revenue with the cost of the Affghan war and the reduction of the cotton duties. Though late in the day, still if the meeting strongly represents the present financial position of India and the injustice of increasing expenditure on the one hand and diminishing income on the other by the two measures mentioned above, it cannot but have some effect. We hope the meeting will be well attended by all classes of the community.

WE UNDERSTAND that the first annual examination for conferring titles for Sanskrit scholarship to the students of private *toles* will be held on the 14th April next under the superintendence of Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyarutna, Principal of the Sanskrit College. The number of candidates, who have offered themselves for examination, is 59, and the subjects which they elected are Sanskrit Literature, Smriti or Hindu Law, Logic, Nya Philosophy, Vedanta Philosophy, and Sankhya and Patanjala. Of course the same student will not be examined in all the subjects. The examiners have been selected with special reference to their proficiency in each of the subjects assigned to them. We give their names below :

Pundit Grish Chunder Bidyarutna, Sanskrit College (Calcutta) ...	Sanskrit Literature or Kabya.
„ Joyram Nyarutna, Bhatparah ..	
„ Brojo Nath Bidyarutna, Nobodip ...	
„ Chunder Kant Turkobhoosun, Sherepore (Mymensing) ...	Smriti.
„ Gangadhur Bidyarutna, Gooptipara.	
„ Sridhar Chuda Turkopunchanun, Poira Gram (Dacca) ...	Logic.
„ Bhootnath Bidyarutna Nobodip ...	
„ Kamakhya Nath Turkobagish, Calcutta ...	Nya.
„ Tara Nath Turkobachusputty, Calcutta ...	Vaidanta.
„ Tarunk Nath Tatwarutna, Burdwan	
„ Jadobessur Turkorutna, Rangpore ..	Sankhya and Patanjala.
„ Tara Chura Turkorutna, Bhatparah.	

WE ACKOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the *Criminal Court Companion* by Babu Prankissen Ghose, Interpreter of the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. It is a bulky volume, comprising about 1200 pages, octavo, and containing the principal criminal laws of the country, with special reference to the Criminal Courts of Calcutta. It has been prepared with great care and research, and coming from a non-professional man it does the compiler great credit. Almost every doubtful point in the criminal laws of this city and the mofussil has been fully elucidated, and all authoritative rulings about it quoted or referred to. As a manual for the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta, for whose use it is chiefly intended, it is invaluable, and its usefulness to legal practitioners, whom business takes to the Police and other criminal courts cannot also be exaggerated. Indeed, what Mr. Broughton's Civil Procedure is to suitors and the profession engaged in Civil Courts, Babu Prankissen Ghose's *Criminal Court Companion* is to all persons interested in one capicity or another in the Criminal Courts of Calcutta and the interior. We hope those for whose benefit the publication has been prepared will repay the labours of its editor with their generous patronage.

THE Maharaja of Doomraon comes from an ancient stock of Hindu royalty and has in his own person nobly sustained the honor of his distinguished house. During the Sepoy Mutiny of '57, when Koar Sing, the representative of another branch of his house, raised the standard of revolt, he rendered loyal services to the British Government in fighting his kith and kin. During the famine of 1866 and 1874 he came forward with his wonted liberality for the support of the famishing poor. He is always foremost in furtherance of objects of public utility in Behar. His hospitality has almost passed into a proverb. And though the master of thousands of tenants and millions of acres, in manner and deportment he is plain, simple, and altogether unostentatious. His son Raja Radha Persad, who has been separately honored with the title for life in consideration of his personal services ; is a worthy descendant of a worthy sire, His Excellency the Viceroy has honored Behar by accepting the Maharaja's invitation to breakfast at his mansion *en route* to Lahore. There were grand doings at Doomraon on this auspicious occasion, of which the *Behar Herald* gives a full account.

Our contemporary says " the Maharaja is justly considered, as a representative leader of the zemindars of this province and though he is not at all ambitious, the whole province of Behar would feel itself honored if some marks of royal favor were to be shown to the Maharaja." The writer has left it to be inferred as to what should be the special mark of royal favor, but we believe we speak the sense of the Behar community when we say that the Maharaja of Doomraon ought to be honored with a salute like the Maharaja of Burdwan. When the concession has been made to one Bengal zemindar, we see no reason why the same gracious consideration should not be shewn to other zemindars with similar or higher claims to distinction.

WE HAVE before us a copy of the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of Babu Anand Chunder Sircar, Accountant of the Nuddea Treasury who was lately arraigned before the District Judge on a charge of *participis criminis* in the late Road Cess defalcations of Nuddea. The Jury acquitted him, while the Judge not only endorsed the verdict of *not guilty* but pronounced him entirely innocent. We give below the concluding paragraphs of the petition :

But notwithstanding the many hardship and harassment which your petitioner has undergone in the course of these proceedings, it is some consolation to him to think that he has at last succeeded in publicly clearing his character, after a full and comprehensive trial practically embracing, as was observed by the learned Judge in his charge to the Jury, the whole of your petitioner's conduct with reference to all the cheques forged by Benigopal, that were put in evidence against him, and your petitioner trusts that his honourable acquittal by the tribunal before whom he was tried, will remove any suspicions, which an *exparte* and uncandid version of the case, may have created in your Honor's mind, regarding the conduct of your petitioner.

Under these circumstances, your petitioner has now ventured to trouble your Honor with this humble petition in the confident hope that justice will be done to him, and your petitioner accordingly humbly prays that your Honor will be pleased to cancel the order of suspension and to allow him to retire on the pension to which by the length of his meritorious services he may be entitled.

THE petitioner's prayer is perfectly reasonable, and we make no doubt that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will do him justice. There is not a man from Krishnaghur whom we have met, and who has not borne spontaneous and cheerful testimony to Babu Anand Chunder's entire innocence. His honorable poverty is the best proof of his thorough honesty.

THE ENGLISHMAN gives out two important facts connected with the late suspension of the Subordinate Judge of Furrackabad, Pundit Hurshahoy. In the first place "the accused was suspended, not by the High Court acting under the provisions of the Civil Courts' Act, but on receipt of a telegram from the Chief Justice, who was absent from Allahabad during the vacation, and who telegraphed his orders after having received a private communication from the Judge." In the second place we observe that two judges recommended an open enquiry into the conduct of the Subordinate Judge as demanded by himself. Thus Mr. Justice Spankie wrote :

Now that a memorial praying for enquiry has been presented to Government, I would strongly advise that the enquiry should be granted. It would be well for His Honor to consider that the enquiry conducted at the Judge's house was not, in my opinion, and certainly would not be regarded in England as an open enquiry. The matter is one in which there should not be allowed room for the slightest suspicion of hasty or partial action."

Mr. Justice Turner, now Chief Justice of Madras, wrote as follows :

" I cannot advise the Government that as yet there has been any sufficient enquiry to obviate the necessity for the issue of a commission.

" It does not appear in what capacity Mr. Watts undertook the enquiry held at the house of the Judge. I assume it was not a magisterial enquiry for it resulted in no charge nor order of discharge. The Subordinate Judge apparently did not cross-examine the witnesses, and his statement was not recorded *in extenso*. We have then a merely informal enquiry, and that held at a time when the Subordinate Judge was not sufficiently collected to defend himself.

. . . . . .

" Before inflicting such a punishment on an old servant on facts not admitted, nor as yet formally proved, I can hardly doubt the Government would desire to accord the indulgence, if it be not the right, of a regular inquest ; and I must add that such an inquest seems called for to satisfy the public of the justice of the action in which it may result."

But Sir George Couper ruled otherwise, and the poor Sub-Judge, who had served the Government with approbation and distinction for nearly a quarter of a century, was summarily dismissed. The rumour that justice has been done to him by the Viceroy is contradicted by the *Pioneer*.

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter :

To

W. M. SOUTTAR, ESQ., C. S.,
Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

SIR,—I regret that the time which has elapsed since my election to the acting appointment of Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality, has passed without my receiving from you any public or even private expression of regret for your action towards me at the last Special General Meeting, when you made certain seriously incorrect statements greatly to my prejudice—which statements you have never substantiated, and which, further, have been conclusively disproved by me.

I have, therefore, been compelled to reflect fully on the position I might find myself in with you, were I to occupy Mr. Turnbull's post under existing circumstances ; and a calm consideration has convinced me that my presence just now in an executive capacity in the Municipal Office, would not conduce to necessary harmony and confidence of working between us.

I have always striven to do my best for the interests of the Town and the Corporation, and seeing the strained shape into which affairs have moulded themselves, I feel that I shall perhaps best now promote those interests by retiring from a position which the votes of the Commissioners have accorded me.

I, therefore, request that you will be good enough to place this my letter of withdrawal before the Commissioners, with the expression of my best thanks for their hearty reception of my candidature.

I am, SIR,
Yours obediently,
F. F. WYMAN.

WE HAVE received the following letter from an esteemed European correspondent on Lord Lytton's Reply to the Deputation of the British Indian Association :

THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR,—It has rarely been my lot to peruse a more logical, upstanding, and deserved reply than that contained in your issue of last week on the subject of the Cotton duties and the conduct of Lord Lytton towards the Deputation, who waited upon him anent the question generally. And although it is very difficult to add anything to your arguments and facts, it may not be unpleasing to you to know that the non-official European community are largely with you in the matter, and share your regret at the hollow show which so audaciously pretends that India's interests are being considered in this question of the repeal of the Cotton duties, or in fact that the Government of this country is being carried on for any other object but the best interests of the Home Government and the people of England ; and should Parliamentary exigencies necessitate it, you may look to see even still more startling proofs of this before long. The Deputation of the British Indian Association simply had the misfortune to speak the truth, and we know that, to the great in the land, this is always unpalatable ; and in the present instance Lord Lytton adopted the advice of the lawyer, who said " when you've a bad case, abuse your adversary."

Had your countrymen earlier taken an independent stand such as they are now beginning to take, reform in India would not be so impossible as it appears to be ; and one of my objects in addressing you now, is to point out that the very violence of reception the other day of the remonstrances of the Deputation, is perhaps the best proof of the force of the arguments they brought forward. Had it been a difference of opinion simply, the Association would, instead of invective, have been treated to skilful argument ; but the Government said, in the memorial and remonstrance of your Body, an indication of watchfulness over and interference with their policy (or want of it) which could hardly fail to alarm them. The expedient has therefore been adopted of giving a decisive blow such, as it is hoped, may for long restrain the Association from any similar interference ; and check that independence of feeling which, if it existed in the breasts of natives alike as it does in those of Europeans, would soon put an end to Government in this country in any other form than that for the sole good of the people.

Let us hope, however, that the spark of independence now clearly kindled among you may be carefully kept alive, that it may be judiciously fanned into a flame which shall give light and opportunity to the ignorant around you ; and that while at all times bearing in mind the due allegiance of the subject, your countrymen may more generally be led to imitate the example of your European fellow-citizens, and claim also the priviliges of a subject taking that active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the country which is the strongest incentive to compel careful and honest Government. Let Duty supply more the place of desire for honours, and patriotic ambition supplant the craving for the approval of the great. Then will the voice of the People's representatives stand to receive that attention and command that respect which it is to be regretted they do not now.

I am, yours faithfully,
A 20 years' Resident, but a Londoner.

March 20-79.

WE GLADLY make room for the following interesting letter regarding the Court of Ward's Bill :

This bill leaves six of the most important matters to be regulated by rules to be framed by the Board. It cannot therefore be ascertained what difference in the mode of management, and the submission of accounts will be created under the present bill.

2. The bill makes a distinction between the management of an Estate by the Collector and the manager, and makes the manager more a zeminderi Naib than a responsible Government officer subordinate to the Collector, which in my opinion will lower his position a good deal to the detriment of the improvement of the Estate.

3. The third clause of Section 7, of the bill is rather arbitrary. I don't think it reasonable to make any person a Ward of the Court, after he has been released from its superintendence under order of any Civil Court, without an order from the said Civil Court.

4. Section 8 is rather inconsistent in itself. The sale and the pledge in mortgage of any property are rather more important than leasing it out in Putnee. But this section makes the latter contingent upon the sanction of Government, while it empowers the Court to deal with the former on its own authority.

5. The 1st part of the section 10 empowers the Court to make over any Estate to any claimant, whose claim is disputed by others ; this would be a great source of litigation and may sometimes lead to the ruin of the Estate. This part should be altered and the Court may be empowered to make over the property to such of the claimants, whose title after a summary enquiry appears to be stronger than the rest.

6. Section 16 of the Bill repeals certain Sections of Act XL of 1858, but does not substitute any procedure for the Civil Court in case the Court of Wards refuses to take charge of the Estate.

7. All the leases that may be granted or renewed by the Court of Wards must necessarily be proposed or suggested by the manager. Under such circumstances the 2nd clause of Section 38 appears to be unnecessary, since after effecting a lease for 5 years he may as well have to obtain the sanction of the Board as for a permanent under-tenure.

8. There should be some limitation in clause (c) Section 40 and the manager should be protected for any *bona fide* act or an act done with the sanction of the authorities.

9. Under the present law the Board may exempt certain managers from giving security. This discretionary power of the Board has enabled it to secure the services of competent Deputy Collectors and other Government Officers, who would never act as managers if the giving of security were a compulsory condition for the post. This discretionary power should be given to the Board or the Government as otherwise the interest of the service will suffer.

10. It should be considered if Section 59 and so much of Section 58, as affects the managers should be allowed to stand. This should be a purely departmental measure and ought to be so disposed of. The position of the manager, his pay, the nature of the order as well as that of the manager's act by which the order may be disobeyed, should all be carefully considered before inflicting any punishment on him.

11. If any account is required of him under Section 42 and he cannot submit it within the prescribed time, owing to some unavoidable cause, he should not be so harshly treated for it as is provided under section 5. In the Narail Estate for instance, the affairs are so confused that it is simply impossible to submit any account regularly. If Section 57 is applied against the manager it will be simply impossible to get a manager for the Estate.

12. Again if the Court orders the manager to enhance the rate of rent of a certain number of tenants and the manager fails to bring them to terms he is liable to a Criminal prosecution under Section 58. The Board directs the manager to realize 95 per cent. of the rents, but he with the best of his exertions realises only 90 per cent., is he to be prosecuted under Section 58 ? This would indeed be shameful and when all powers are capable of being abused, these two Sections should be altered for the interests of the service.

13 In the Lower Provinces there is no good law for the management of the Estates held jointly by a number of proprietors and experience has shown that an Estate generally comes to ruin on account of mismanagement when it has a lot of proprietors. To obviate this an attempt was made by Sir Richard Temple, to pass a law for the appointment of managers in such estates. Subsequently the project was abandoned and a section was included in the original Bill for the voluntary putting in of Estates under the charge of the Court of Wards. This Section has now been omitted, which I think has disappointed many proprietors. This Section would confer a great boon to the people and remove a great source of litigation, while it would have enabled the Government to check mismanagement of private zemindaris and consequent hardship on the people.

A Manager under the Court of Wards.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

General Biddulph passed the Kojack Pass on the sixteenth. Mortality of camels very great.

Information received from Jellalabad that the attack on survey party occurred at Maidanack south Chilgazi in the country of independent Sipai Shinawary and not in Nazian Country. The Survey party when attacked had to retire through cramped country. Lieutenant Barklay is severely wounded. Captain Leaches had a slight knife cut wound. The enemy lost 7 or 8 men.

Major Sandeman telegraphed from Camp Eusuf where he has arrived with the leading column, three marches from Khushdil fort having been much detained by rain and snow. Up to date everything had progressed very satisfactorily. The leading Kakar Chief and Maliks had joined him and contributed supplies sufficient for week. Country was perfectly open and easy. Major Sandeman purposed to adopt new route avoiding thereby crossing Chopper Mountain altogether, and taking open road and country to Thull. country fairly well cultivated. Care being exercised about transport arrangement and successful exploration of the new route anticipated.

General Roberts reports that Oomrao, a celebrated Moollah who has been disturbing the frontier between Hazarpir and Ibrahimzai ever since the arrival of British troops in Kurram is now with him. General Tytler having marched to Barikale where the Survey party was recently attacked, had retired with a view of inflicting condign punishment on the Shinawarries, it is further stated that the latter are likely to submit to terms demanded namely, destruction of towers of Maidanak, a fine of thousand rupees and to escort survey party to any part of the territory of the offenders. Towers are being destroyed, enemy offering no opposition. Shinwarries attacked forage party near Beshbolak, guard and animals were uninjured. No fresh news received at Jellalabad from Kabul. The newspaper reports of Yakoob Khan having left Kabul, are absolutely without foundation. From Dera Ishmail Khan, news has been received that Gumal village was attacked on night of eighteenth by a body of hundred Waziris who broke in the gate but the thirty villagers in the place stood firm and drove the marauders out without loss to themselves. The raiders whose retreat was hastened by the cavalry coming up left one wounded man on ground in front of village who was made a prisoner and placed in Hospital.

MONEY MARKET.

(*March* 23, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	2	*a*	92	6
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„	97	0	*a*		
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	„	96	8	*a*	97	0
4½ Per Cent. (Trans.) of 1872 (1879) reduced		to ..... 4 p. ct.				
4½ Per Cent. of 1878 (1893)	„	96	8	*a*	96	10
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60 (1879)	„	Nominal				

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	100	4	a	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	8	a	107	0
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	107	0	a	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	,,	108	0	a	109	0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	110	0	a	111	0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	,,	111	0	a	112	0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	112	0	a	113	0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	101	8	a	102	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
E. C. Sharangavain Pillay Esq., Mysore	24	0	0
Secretary Jalsai Thazib, Lucknow	13	0	0
Secretary Dacca College Society	13	4	0
Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, Bally-gunge	8	8	0
S. Vencata Naraidiengar Esq., Bangalore	13	4	0
Secretary Bibigunge Reading Club Dinapore	3	6	6
Vice-Chairman D R. C. Julpigoree	6	0	0
Ramanah Natlo Esq. Cuttuck	6	10	0
Kumar Rajendranarain Roy, Joydebpore	13	4	0
Baboo Monmoolal Chatterjee, Berhampore	5	0	0
,, Busantcoomar Sen, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
,, Rojony Kant Ghose, Baglihat	6	0	0
,, Hurry Mohan Sen Ghatal	20	0	0
,, Obhycoomar Sen Rajmhal	10	0	0
,, Pranchoocoomar Sen, Kantalia	10	0	0
,, Bhawan Lal, Jallaw	10	0	0
,, Poornochunder Banarjee Dicca	12	11	0
,, Joy Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hooghly	13	4	0
,, Gopal Narayen &co., Bombay	3	0	0
,, Ram Lal Roy, Panchthupi	16	8	0
,, Kally Mohun Dey B. A. Sankerpassa	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 19, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Begoosarai division of the Monghyr district, is allowed leave for two days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under date the 13th January 1879.

In modification of the orders of the 10th instant, the services of Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R.E., Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under act X(B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Marine Court, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th May next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. J. Richardson, District and Sessions Judge, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore during the absence, on leave of Mr. R. J. Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore acted as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Julpigoree on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land in Calcutta and in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. T. Bahonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Gobinda division of the Rungpore district, is allowed leave for ten days, under Section 12 2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Mohendro Chunder Muzoomdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government,

Baboo Ganendro Nath Pal is apointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Furreedpore during the absence, on deputation of Baboo Mehendro Chunder Muzoomdar, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made from the date on which the retirement of Mr. E. H. Whinfield may take effect:—

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay is appointed to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, *vice* Mr. W. H. Grimley, but will continue to act, until further orders, as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. J. D. Ward, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1879, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Ward is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 20th April 1879, under Section 24(*a*) of the Code.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Session, Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mrs J. D. Ward, or until further orders

Mr. E. R. Henry, who has reported his return from special leave, is apointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in Patna.

Mr. G. S. Park, Magistrate and Collector, First Grade, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months, on medical certificate, by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

In supersession of the orders of the 14th instant, Mr. G. K Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore district.

Alexander Robert Wigram is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Patna.

Lieutenant G. U. Browne is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. C. Drummond, or until further orders. This appointment will have effect from the date on which Lieutenant Browne may receive charge of his office from Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. R. M. Waller.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Anunda Nath Mozoomdar, Moonsif of Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Bishenpore, in Bankoora.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, First Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, is allowed leave for seven months and fifteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code in extension of that granted him under orders of the 3rd October last.

Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose, Moonsif of Pingna, Mymensing appointed to act also as a Moonsif of Attia in that district.

Baboo Saresh Chunder Ghose, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Pingna, is appointed to act also as a Moonsif of Attia during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Hari Narain Roy, Moonsif of Sherepore, Mymensingh is appointed to be also a Moonsif of the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Ghosegong, Mymensingh, is appointed to be also a Moonsif of Nitrokona, in that district.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—Mr. R. K. Sen, a Moonsif of Azimgunge, in the district of Moorshedabad has been allowed leave of absence without pay for one week, under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 18th March 1879, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee, a Moonsif of Mohesrekha, and posted at Amtah, in the district of Hooghly, has been allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that already granted to him on the 9th January 1879, the whole period of his leave to be treated as leave on medical certificate.

Advertisements.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The reduced rate for salt (1-5 of a pie per maund per mile) applies to consignments of 200 maunds and upwards only, both over this Line and Eastern Bengal Railway.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 14th March 1879.

NOTICE.

Amongst the three Babus whom I had anticipated to contribute in the case of my Bedant-Student, Babu Dhurmdas Haldar came forward to pay 10 Rupees by a Bank-Note No. 046 28742 and much requested me to refrain from putting his name to the Public; but I am sorry I could not do so under the circumstances of his donation being too high in comparison to his pecuniary resources, and how can it be expected that the spark of a fire could be hidden under a Cotton-bed.

KALEEPUD GHOSAL,

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Reduction of Jute Rate.

On and from 20th March unpressed Jute, in consignments of 200 maunds and above will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railway for distances over 100 miles, at 10 per cent below the present special rate; with 10 pies per maund added as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate will be a through rate of 3 annas per maund from Damookdia to Calcutta, exclusive of usual loading charge.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur 19th March 1879.

"THE INDIAN LAW JOURNAL."

A new monthly periodical, eminently useful to the Bench, the Bar and the public in General.

Per annum: Rs. 10, *strictly* in advance, including postage.

Students will be charged at Rs. 7 only.

Agents: GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers.

No. 16, *Kalbadaree Road, Bombay.*

THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

Capital: Rs. 15,00,000

IN 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

Board of Directors.

William Lloyd, Esq.... Darjeeling.
Major J. G. Lindsay, R. E.... Offg. Director of State Railways, N. E. System. } *Ex-officio.*
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S. ... Financial Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal. } *Ex-officio.*
George Francis Mewburn, Esq.,... Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, Calcutta.
Baboo Doorgachurn Law ... Merchant, Calcutta.
Franklin Prestage, Esq., ... Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company. Calcutta.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. ROBERTS, MORGAN & Co.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Temporary Office.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

Applications for shares to be made to the Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for shares will also be received by and full information obtained at Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.'s Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions, wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that Institution from the 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

All particulars with Blank Form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 to 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent, General Hospital. They will be received up to the 18th March 1879 and opened on the morning of the 19th instant.

J. Jones M.D. Surgeon Major,
Officiating Surgeon Superintendent.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 15th March 1879 an Up and Down Train will run on the Rungpore Branch in connection with Up Mixed Train as under.

UP TRAIN.

Parbatipur	Dep.	5-22 P. M.	
Rungpur	Arr.	7-3	,,

DOWN TRAIN.

Rungpur	Dep.	2-30 P. M.	
Parbatipur	Arr.	4-11	,,

By Order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 7th March 1879

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAIWAY

NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for tobacco.

On and from 15th March 1879, Tobacco in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ½ a pie per maund per mile, with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By order
G. M. Drury,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur, 10th March 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur,, up to noon on the 15th May 1879, for the supply of 7200 Tons of Steam Coal.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of not less than 5 cwts. in bags distinctly marked with the Contractor's name.

Delivery to be given at the rate of 1200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st August 1879, on the banks of the Ganges at Sara Station, and the coal to be stacked at any point selected by the Locomotive Superintendent within 300 yds. of the river.

The Contract to be completed in full by the 31st of naJaury 1880.

Any coal inferior to sample will be rejected.

The coal will be taken over at Sara, by measurement at the rate of 45 Cub. ft. to the Ton. All dust and small coal in excess of 5 per cent. of each consignment will be rejected.

Tenders must specify the price per ton delivered as directed at Sara.

Payment will be made on the presentation of bills less a deduction of 5 per cent., which will be retained as security for a due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will be opened at 1 P. M. on the 15th of May 1879.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for S te Coal" and addressed to, Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

S. FINNEY C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

This day is published the CRIMINAL COURT COMPANION, a compendium of the Criminal Law of India with its practice and procedure. It contains a history of the Courts of Criminal Justice, an account of the Police Force and the Magistrate's Courts in Calcutta and the interior, as well as a description of the powers and duties of the Criminal Courts of the Presidency Towns and the districts and their constitution In an Appendix are given all the Acts comprising the Criminal law of the Empire. For convenience of reference a copious and comprehensive Index has been given. Price to subscriber Rs. 10, postage and packing annas 4. No orders without remittance accompanying the same will be attended to. Apply to—

Prankissen Ghose,
Calcutta Police Court.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

By Udoychand Dutt Civil Medical Officer, with a glossary of Indian plants by George King Esq., M. B. F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, and the author, P. P. 370, Price Rs. 6.

A work which should be in the hands of every European physician in India, and which from its intrinsic value should find a place in every medical and pharmaceutical Library.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

The information conveyed is very interesting not only to those numerous members of our profession. who may be practising in India, but also to the cultivators of therapeutical knowledge throughout the world.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India, as yet published in the English language, and will be welcomed by all students of the history of Medicine.—*Dr. Birdwood in the Academy.*

Fills up a gap in the English Medical Literature of India.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

The combined work of Dr. Dutt and Dr. King has produced a most valuable contribution to the Botanical Science of the world.—*Calcutta Review.*

If Babu Udoychand Dutt is disappointed in the circulation of his work it will not be for want of a worthy design or of any of the qualities necessary to its successful accomplishment, but of a class of appreciative readers, sufficiently large to give his labours usefulness of the high order at which he aims.—*Englishman*

It is a very valuable work and I am delighted to see a Hindu scholar throwing so much light on a most important but little known branch of Sanskrit learning.—*Professor E. B. Cowell.*

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.,—Calcutta.

WANTED.

For the District of Mymensigh a district road Engineer to act for six months during the absence on sick leave of the substantive District Engineer. Candidates must send in their applications by 20th March at latest.

Mymensingh
Road Cess Office,
The 4th March, 1879.

Chairman,
Road Cess Committee.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

On and from 1st April 1879 Refreshment Room at Jaipur Station will be closed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 28th February 1879.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re. 1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machoobazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	12,	20.	23,	17-8,	22,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...	...	1-4	
Gallons Water, per minute	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15,

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 ea.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... . Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Dcuble 5 inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet,

Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Dilivery Hose Rs. 950.

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanised Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs with 20 feet Indian rubber Suction Hose .. ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30'1¼" delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Galvanised Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout .. Rs. 115 ea.

Watering Cart, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gallons ... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ... ... Rs. 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet delivery Hose, &c. ... Rs. 575 0

Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction, and 50 feet delivery Hose, &c. Rs. 800 0

Factory Fire Engine No. 540 with 25 feet 2½ inch, Leather Suction, and 50 feet 2 inch Leather delivery Hose, complete ... ... Rs. 1750 0

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.
An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

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BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
Fresh supplies, as under, to hand.

	cash.	credit.
Grimault's Apiol Capsules	2 0	2 8
„ Digestive Pills	2 0	2 8
„ Guarana	2 0	2 8
„ Iron Protoxalate	2 0	2 8
„ Julien Fruit	2 0	2 8
„ Lera's Iron	2 0	2 8
„ „ per dozen	20	...
„ Matico Capsules	4 0	4 8
„ „ Injection	2 0	2 0
„ „ Syrup	3 8	4 8
„ Mustard Leaves	1 0	1 4
„ Pastilles Pectorales	1 8	2 0
„ Pepsine Amylacea	5 0	6 0
„ „ Elixir	2 8	3 0
„ „ Wine	2 8	3 0
„ Pil Quinæ Hypophos	3 0	3 8
„ Quinquina Syrup	2 0	2 8
„ „ Ferruginous Syrup.	2 0	2 8
„ „ Vinum	2 0	2 8
„ „ Ferruginous Vin, small	2 0	2 8
„ „ Ferruginous Vin, large	3 8	4 0
„ Sulphur Lozenges	2 0	2 8
„ Iodized Syrup of Horse-radieh	3 0	3 8
„ Syrup Hypophosphite Iron	2 0	2 8
„ „ „ Lime	2 0	2 8
„ „ „ „ per dozen	20	...

Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

Owing to the very large demand for these Pearls, Messrs. Bathgate & Co., have of late been unable to supply all their constituents ; they are now in receipt of large consignment.

The benificial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness, or Overwork, Nervous Debility, or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, is attested by remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash.; Rs. 2 credit.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.
AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Barisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira. Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

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